

# 5 Międzynarodowa Konferencja

## 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference

**„Kompleksowa terapia dyskrazji  
plazmocytowych w 2016 roku”**

**“Complex treatment  
of plasma cell dyscrasia in 2016”**

3 września 2016 r. | September 3<sup>th</sup>, 2016  
Kraków, Hotel Pod Różą, ul. Floriańska 14 | Cracow, Pod Różą Hotel, Floriańska St. 14





15.00–15.10 **dr Artur Jurczyszyn, prof. Aleksander B. Skotnicki**,  
Katedra i Klinika Hematologii Collegium Medicum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego  
Odczyt opadania krvinek czerwonych (OB) – odkrycie polskiego lekarza Edmundego  
Biernackiego w 150-lecie urodzin

15.10–15.15 **Krzysztof Łanda**, Podsekretarz Stanu w Ministerstwie Zdrowia  
*Przywitanie uczestników konferencji*

15.15–15.45 **prof. Heinz Ludwig**,

Wilhelminen Cancer Research Institute c/o 1<sup>st</sup> Department of Medicine Center for  
Oncology, Haematology and Palliative Care Wilhelminenspital, Wiedeń, Austria  
*Supportive care and maintenance therapy of multiple myeloma in 2016*

16.00–16.30 **prof. David Vesole**,

John Theurer Cancer Center, Hackensack University Medical Center, NY, USA  
*Therapy of new diagnosed multiple myeloma in 2016*

16.45–17.15 **prof. Jo Caers**,

Department of Hematology, University Hospital of Liège, Liège, Belgia  
*Managing and therapy of relapsing/refractory multiple myeloma in 2016*

(przerwa kawowa do 17.45)

17.45–18.00 **prof. Jorge J. Castillo**,

Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA  
*How I treat Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia in 2016*

18.15–18.45 **prof. Saad Usmani**,

Department of Hematologic Oncology, Blood Disorders and Bone Marrow Transplantation,  
Levine Cancer Institute, Carolinas Health Care System, Charlotte, NC, USA  
*Managing and therapy of amyloidosis and POEMS syndrome in 2016*

19.30–21.30 Zwiedzanie Galerii Sztuki Polskiej XIX wieku w Sukiennicach

Prowadzenie: **prof. A.B. Skotnicki**, Kraków

Udział w Konferencji jest BEZPŁATNY

**Organizatorzy:** Fundacja Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka, Klinika Hematologii Szpitala  
Uniwersyteckiego w Krakowie

**Sponsorzy:** Alvogen Poland Sp. z o.o., Amgen Biotechnologia Sp. z o.o., Janssen-Cilag Sp. z o.o.,  
Celgene Sp. z o.o., Baxalta Poland Sp. z o.o., Takeda Polska Sp. z o.o., CSL Behring Sp. z o.o.,  
Biokom Baka Olszewski Sp. j., Sanofi-Aventis Sp. z o.o.





15.00–15.10 **dr Artur Jurczyszyn, prof. Aleksander B. Skotnicki,**

Department of Hematology, Jagiellonian University Medical College, Cracow  
*Biernacki's reaction (ESR, in Polish: OB) – Polish physician Edmund Biernacki's discoverer in the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary*

15.10–15.15 **Krzysztof Łanda**, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Health of RP  
*Opening of the Conference*

15.15–15.45 **prof. Heinz Ludwig.**

Wilhelminen Cancer Research Institute c/o 1<sup>st</sup> Department of Medicine Center for Oncology, Haematology and Palliative Care Wilhelminenspital, Vienna, Austria  
*Supportive care and maintenance therapy of multiple myeloma in 2016*

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Department of Hematology, University Hospital of Liège, Liège, Belgium  
*Managing and therapy of relapsing/refractory multiple myeloma in 2016*

(Coffee Break until 17.45)

17.45–18.00 **prof. Jorge J. Castillo**, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA

*How I treat Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia in 2016*

18.15–18.45 **prof. Saad Usmani**, Department of Hematologic Oncology, Blood Disorders and Bone Marrow Transplantation, Levine Cancer Institute, Carolinas Health Care System, Charlotte, NC, USA

*Managing and therapy of amyloidosis and POEMS syndrome in 2016*

19.30–21.30 Tour of The Gallery of 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Polish Art, The Sukiennice (The Cloth Hall)

Chairman: **prof. A.B. Skotnicki**, Kraków

Participation in the Conference is FREE OF CHARGE

**Organizers:** The Myeloma Treatment Foundation, Department of Hematology of the Cracow University Hospital

**Sponsors:** Alvogen Poland Sp. z o.o., Amgen Biotechnologia Sp. z o.o., Janssen-Cilag Sp. z o.o., Celgene Sp. z o.o., Baxalta Poland Sp. z o.o., Takeda Polska Sp. z o.o., CSL Behring Sp. z o.o., Biokom Baka Olszewski Sp. j., Sanofi-Aventis Sp. z o.o.

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V Międzynarodowa Konferencja „**Kompleksowa terapia dyskrazji plazmocytowych w 2016 roku**” jest wyjątkowym spotkaniem naukowym organizowanym w Krakowie przez Fundację Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka oraz Katedrę Hematologii Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Program konferencji dotyczy interdyscyplinarnej i wielospecjalistycznej opieki nad chorymi na szpiczaka plazmocytowego, chorobę Waldenströma oraz amyloidozę.

Kompleksowa terapia stwarza pacjentom szansę wysokiej skuteczności leczenia i poprawy jakości życia w dobrym komforcie. W 2015 roku zarejestrowano na świecie 4 nowoczesne specyfiki w terapii szpiczaka. Obecnie dzięki nowym lekom jest możliwa optymalizacja leczenia oraz znaczne przedłużenie życia.

W tym roku zaproszenie do Małopolski przyjęli znani eksperci z Austrii, Belgii i Stanów Zjednoczonych, co dowodzi braku granic dla medycyny oraz wzajemnej stymulacji intelektualnej ponad różnicami kulturowymi i narodowościowymi. Cieszymy się, że możemy gościć wybitnych naukowców w Krakowie, miejscu najstarszego polskiego ośrodka hematologicznego oraz najstarszego uniwersytetu, który niedawno obchodził jubileusz 650-lecia istnienia. W tym roku mija 150. rocznica powstania Towarzystwa Lekarskiego Krakowskiego, jak również 150. rocznica urodzin wybitnego polskiego lekarza i naukowca Edmunda Biernackiego, który w 1897 roku opublikował jako pierwszy na świecie oryginalne obserwacje nad znaczeniem diagnostycznym wartości opadania erytroцитów w różnych stanach chorobowych. Test ten (erythrocyte sedimentation rate, odczyn Biernackiego) jest nieswoistym badaniem laboratoryjnym stosowanym do dzisiaj w praktyce klinicznej i mającym specjalne znacznie u chorych na szpiczaka. Obie te równie ważne rocznice podnoszą rangę naszego spotkania.

Mamy nadzieję, że liczni goście będą mogli zasmakować w pięknie historycznej stolicy Polski oraz zwiedzić miejsce wyjątkowe, jakim jest Galeria Narodowa w Sukiennicach.

Dziękujemy firmom: Alvogen Poland Sp. z o.o., Amgen Biotechnology Sp. z o.o., Janssen-Cilag Sp. z o.o., Celgene Sp. z o.o., Baxalta Poland Sp. z o.o., Takeda Polska Sp. z o.o. oraz CSL Behring Sp. z o.o., Biokom Baka Olszewski Sp. j. i Sanofi-Aventis Sp. z o.o. za pomoc w zorganizowaniu naszej międzynarodowej konferencji. Mamy nadzieję, iż to spotkanie przyczyni się do rozwoju nowoczesnego leczenia dyskrazji plazmocytowych w Polsce. Wysoki Patronat nad naszą konferencją wybitnych postaci: Metropolity Krakowskiego Kardynała Stanisława Dziwisza, Rektora Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego prof. Wojciecha Nowaka, Wojewody Małopolskiego Józefa Pilcha, Marszałka Województwa Małopolskiego Jacka Krupy, Prezydenta Miasta Krakowa prof. Jacka Majchrowskiego, Prezesa Okręgowej Izby Lekarskiej w Krakowie prof. Andrzeja Matyi oraz Konsultanta Krajowego w Dziedzinie Hematologii prof. Dariusza Wołowca daje nam, lekarzom, poczucie, iż nie jesteśmy sami w codziennej walce o zdrowie i życie powierzonych naszej opiece pacjentów.

Obecność w Krakowie Podsekretarza Stanu Pana dra Krzysztofa Łandy z Ministerstwa Zdrowia RP pozwala mieć nadzieję na dalszą optymalizację opieki nad chorymi na dyskrazje plazmocytowe i wspólne działanie dla dobra pacjentów w Polsce.

Dr med. Artur Jurczyszyn  
Prof. dr hab. med. Aleksander B. Skotnicki

The 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference "**Complex treatment of plasma cell dyscrasia in 2016**" is a unique scientific meeting organized in Cracow by The Myeloma Treatment Center Fund and the Department of Hematology, Jagiellonian University. Program of the Conference focuses on interdisciplinary and multimodal therapy of patients with multiple myeloma, Waldenström's disease and amyloidosis.

Complex treatment raises chances for better therapeutic outcomes and quality of life improvement. Four modern anti-myeloma therapies have been authorized worldwide in 2015. The availability of novel drugs resulted in optimization of treatment and marked improvement of survivals.

This year, invitation to Małopolska has been accepted by outstanding specialists from Austria, Belgium and United States, which confirms that medicine knows no borders and that mutual intellectual and professional stimulation is above any cultural or national differences. We are delighted to host such widely recognized researchers in Cracow, the location of the oldest hematological center in Poland and the oldest University which quite recently celebrated its 650<sup>th</sup> anniversary. This year marks the 150<sup>th</sup> Jubilee of the Cracow Medical Society, as well as the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of an outstanding Polish physician and researcher Edmund Biernacki, who as the first one published original observations on the diagnostic value of erythrocyte sedimentation rate in various pathological conditions in 1897. This non-specific laboratory test is still used in clinical practice and is particularly important in the case of multiple myeloma patients. These two equally important anniversaries also raise the significance of our meeting.

We hope that our numerous Guests will have an opportunity to enjoy the beauty of the historical capital of Poland and to visit a unique site, the Cloth Hall National Gallery.

We would like to thank Alvogen Poland Sp. z o.o., Amgen Biotechnologia Sp. z o.o., Janssen-Cilag Sp. z o.o., Celgene Sp. z o.o., Baxalta Poland Sp. z o.o., Takeda Polska Sp. z o.o., CSL Behring Sp. z o.o., Biokom Baka Olszewski Sp. j. and Sanofi-Aventis Sp. z o.o. for supporting us in organization of this International Conference. We hope that this meeting will contribute to the development of modern treatment of plasma cell dyscrasia in Poland. Honorary Patronage from distinguished persons: Archbishop of Cracow, Cardinal Stanisław Dziwisz, Rector of the Jagiellonian University, prof. Wojciech Nowak, Governor of Małopolska Province Józef Pilch, Marshal of Małopolska Region, Jacek Krupa, President of Cracow, prof. Jacek Majchrowski, President of Regional Medical Chamber in Cracow, prof. Andrzej Matyja, and National Consultant in the Field of Hematology, prof. Dariusz Wołowiec, gives us, physicians, the feeling that we are not alone during our everyday struggle for health and life of our patients.

Presence of Dr. Krzysztof Łanda, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Health of Republic of Poland raises hopes for further optimization of care offered to individuals with plasma cell dyscrasia, and for undertaking joint activities towards the welfare of Polish patients.

Artur Jurczyszyn, M.D., Ph.D.  
Prof. Aleksander B. Skotnicki, M.D., Ph.D.



W tym roku przypada okrągła rocznica 150-lecia urodzin polskiego lekarza Edmunda Faustyna Biernackiego, który przyszedł na świat 19 grudnia 1866 roku w Opocznie, zmarł zaś w wieku zaledwie 45 lat 29 grudnia 1911 roku we Lwowie. Profesor Edmund Biernacki był czołowym przedstawicielem tzw. polskiej szkoły filozofii medycyny.

Studiował medycynę na Uniwersytecie Warszawskim, gdzie w 1889 roku uzyskał dyplom. W 1902 roku przeprowadził się do Lwowa, gdzie w 1908 roku został profesorem nadzwyczajnym Uniwersytetu Lwowskiego. Edmund Biernacki wydał pierwszy polski podręcznik hematologii, zatytułowany *Zarys patologii krwi* (1906), a także publikacje z zakresu filozofii medycyny: *Istota i granice wiedzy lekarskiej* (1899) i *Co to jest choroba* (1905). Jest ponadto autorem 98 prac naukowych wydanych po polsku, niemiecku i rosyjsku.

Profesor Biernacki jako pierwszy zaobserwował związek między prędkością opadania krvinek w osoczu a ogólnym stanem organizmu (objaw sedymentacji krvinek czerwonych). Swoje odkrycie opublikował w 1897 roku. Test na opad krwi, zwany odczynem Biernackiego (OB), jest jednym z najstarszych badań laboratoryjnych nadal używanych. Wartości powyżej normy mogą wskazywać na stan zapalny, ewentualnie proces nowotworowy lub inne zaburzenia czynności organizmu – w takiej sytuacji niezbędna jest dalsza diagnostyka. Najwyższy, 3-cyfrowy wynik OB występuje u chorych na szpiczaka plazmocytowego, u których jest również zauważalna charakterystyczna, mała amplituda wyników, np. 150/140 odpowiednio po godzinie i dwóch.

Niestety fakty dotyczące odkrycia Biernackiego przez długi czas były nieznane w piśmiennictwie anglojęzycznym. W 150. rocznicę urodzin Edmunda Biernackiego warto przypomnieć jego osiągnięcia zarówno jako internisty, naukowca eksperymentatora, filozofa medycyny, jak i twórcy metody oznaczania sedymentacji krvinek czerwonych. Grób profesora Edmunda Biernackiego znajduje się na Cmentarzu Łyczakowskim we Lwowie i obecnie trwają prace nad odnowieniem grobowca z inicjatywy Polskiego Towarzystwa Hemoreologii i Mikrokrążenia.

Kraków, lipiec 2016 roku  
Dr med. Artur Jurczyszyn  
Prof. dr hab. med. Aleksander B. Skotnicki

This year marks a round, 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Polish physician, Edmund Faustyn Biernacki, who was born in Opoczno on December 19<sup>th</sup>, 1866 and died prematurely in Lviv on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 1911 at the age of only 45 years. Professor Edmund Biernacki was a leading representative of the so-called Polish school in the philosophy of medicine.

Edmund Biernacki studied medicine at the University of Warsaw, where he graduated in 1889. In 1902, he moved to Lviv to be appointed associate professor at the Lviv University in 1908. He published the first Polish textbook of hematology, entitled *Zarys patologii krwi [An outline of blood pathology]* (1906), as well as two papers on the philosophy of medicine: *Istota i granice wiedzy lekarskiej [The essence and boarders of medical knowledge]* (1899) and *Co to jest choroba [What is disease]* (1905). Moreover, he authored 98 research papers published in Polish, German and Russian.

Professor Biernacki was the first one to note an association between erythrocyte sedimentation rate and general condition of the organism (erythrocyte sedimentation sign). He published his findings in 1897. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), also referred to as Biernacki's reaction (in Polish: odczyn Biernackiego, OB), is one of the oldest laboratory tests that are still in use. Its abnormally high values are suggestive of inflammation, but may also point to presence of a neoplastic process or other functional disorder, and as such require further evaluation. The highest, three-digit erythrocyte sedimentation rates are observed in multiple myeloma patients who are also characterized by a low amplitude of the ESR, e.g. 150/140 after one and two hours, respectively.

Unfortunately, Biernacki's discovery had long remained unknown to English-speaking readers. The 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Edmund Biernacki is a good opportunity to remind his achievements as a specialist in internal medicine, researcher and experimenter, philosopher of medicine, and author of erythrocyte sedimentation rate test. Edmund Biernacki was buried at the Łyczakowski Cemetery at Lviv, and his tomb is currently under renovation on the initiative of Polish Society of Hemorrhology and Microcirculation.

Cracow, July 2016  
Artur Jurczyszyn, M.D., Ph.D.  
Prof. Aleksander B. Skotnicki, M.D., Ph.D.



Honorowy Patronat  
Arcybiskup Metropolita Krakowski  
Kardynał **Stanisław Dziwisz**



*Stanisław Kardynał Dziwisz  
Arcybiskup Metropolita Krakowski*

Kraków, 6 kwietnia 2016 r.

Szanowny Panie Prezesie,

Obejmuję honorowym patronatem V Jubileuszową Międzynarodową Konferencję pt. „Kompleksowa terapia dyskrazji plazmocytowych w 2016 roku”.

Dzięczę radość Organizatorów z faktu, że organizowana Konferencja na stałe wpisała się w kalendarz wydarzeń naukowych w Krakowie i gromadzi wybitnych specjalistów w dziedzinie dyskrazji plazmocytowych.

Dziękuję za zaangażowanie i wsparcie w organizacji Światowych Dni Młodzieży w Krakowie.

Serdecznie pozdrawiam i życzę Bożego błogosławieństwa w przygotowaniach i przebiegu Konferencji.

*Stanisław kard. Dziwisz*

*Stanisław kard. Dziwisz  
Metropolita Krakowski*

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Szanowny Pan Prezes  
Dr n. med. Artur Jurczyszyn  
Fundacja Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka  
ul. Ignacego Łukasiewicza 1  
31 - 429 Kraków



Honorowy Patronat  
Rektor Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego  
Prof. dr hab. med. **Wojciech Nowak**



Kraków, 12 kwietnia 2016 r.  
11.067.63.2016

Szanowny Pan  
dr n. med. Artur Jurczyszyn  
Prezes Fundacji Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka

Szanowny Panie Prezesie,

wyrażam zgodę na objęcie *Honorowym Patronatem Rektora Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego Jubileuszowej V Międzynarodowej Konferencji pt. "Kompleksowa terapia dyskraszji plazmocytowych w 2016 r.",* która odbędzie się w dniu 3 września 2016 r. w Krakowie.

Z wyrazami szacunku

Prof. dr hab. med. Wojciech Nowak



Honorowy Patronat  
Wojewoda Małopolski  
Józef Pilch



## WOJEWODA MAŁOPOLSKI

OBEJMUJĘ  
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NAD

JUBILEUSZOWĄ V MIĘDZYNARODOWĄ KONFERENCJĄ  
„KOMPLEKSOWA TERAPIA DYSKRAZJI  
PLAZMOCYTOWYCH W 2016 R.  
(3 września 2016 r., Kraków)

ORGANIZOWANĄ PRZEZ  
FUNDACJĘ CENTRUM LECZENIA SZPICZAKA

WOJEWODA MAŁOPOLSKI

JÓZEF PILCH

Kraków, 17 maja 2016 r.

Organizatorzy przedsięwzięcia zobowiązani są do umieszczenia logo Wojewody Małopolskiego w materiałach informacyjnych oraz przesyłania relacji fotograficznej z realizacją przedsięwzięcia. Dodatkowe informacje można uzyskać w biurze prasowym (tel.: 12 392 11 14, e-mail: patronaty@muw.pl).



Honorowy Patronat  
Marszałek Województwa Małopolskiego  
Jacek Krupa

KRAKÓW REGION  
**MAŁOPOLSKA**



URZĄD MARSZAŁKOWSKI  
WOJEWÓDZTWA MAŁOPOLSKIEGO

Kraków, 7 kwietnia 2016 r.  
KZ-I.004.266.2016

Szanowny Pan  
dr n. med. Artur Jurczyszyn  
Prezes  
Fundacji Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka

*Szanowny Panie Preziale,*

serdecznie dziękuję za propozycję objęcia honorowym patronatem Marszałka Województwa Małopolskiego Jubileuszowej V Międzynarodowej Konferencji „Kompleksowa terapia dyskrasji plazmocytowych w 2016 roku”, organizowanej przez Fundację Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka w Krakowie.

Mam przyjemność poinformować, że Pan Marszałek przyjmuje przedstawioną propozycję i deklaruje udzielenie honorowego patronatu przygotowywanej inicjatywy. Pomysłodawcom i organizatorom życzę powodzenia w realizacji wszystkich zaplanowanych działań związanych z przygotowaniem i przeprowadzeniem tego przedsięwzięcia. Uczestnikom życzę owocnych obrad, a zagranicznym Gościom - wybitnym Ekspertom, przyjemnego pobytu w Krakowie i miłych wspomnień z Małopolski.

Uprzejmie proszę o zamieszczenie w przygotowywanych materiałach (zaproszeniach, folderach informacyjnych, ulotkach, plakatach itp.):

1. tekstu: „Patronat Honorowy: Jacek Krupa - Marszałek Województwa Małopolskiego”,
2. nowego logotypu województwa, dostępnego na stronie internetowej Urzędu Marszałkowskiego Województwa Małopolskiego [www.malopolskie.pl](http://www.malopolskie.pl).

Przed terminem rozpoczęcia inicjatywy bardzo proszę o przesłanie wersji elektronicznej ww. materiałów do akceptacji na adres: [patronaty@malopolska.mw.gov.pl](mailto:patronaty@malopolska.mw.gov.pl).

*Z poważeniem  
Dyrektor  
Kancelarii Zarządu  
Wojciech Kochan*





Honorowy Patronat  
Prezydent Miasta Krakowa  
Prof. dr hab. **Jacek Majchrowski**



PREZYDENT MIASTA KRAKOWA  
**JACEK MAJCHROWSKI**

KP-03.0054.204.2016

Pan  
dr n. med. Artur Jurczyszyn  
Prezes  
Fundacji Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka.

*Niektóre hanowania Panie Prezesa!*

Odpowiadając na prośbę Pana Prezesa, uprzejmie informuję, iż tradycyjnie z przyjemnością obejmę honorowym patronatem Jubileuszową V Międzynarodową Konferencję pt. „Kompleksowa terapia dyskrazji plazmocytowych w 2016 roku”.

Z zainteresowaniem przyjęłem informację o jubileuszowej edycji wydarzenia. Cieszę się, że konferencja na stałe już wpisala się w kalendarz imprez naukowych w naszym mieście. Rad jestem, że do Krakowa ponownie przybędą wybitni przedstawiciele świata medycyny, którzy podejmą tak istotne zagadnienia. Mam nadzieję, że zaplanowane wykłady i debaty uplyną w pogodnej atmosferze i przyniosą wymierne efekty.

Na ręce Pana Prezesa składam serdeczne życzenia pomyślności dla wszystkich osób zaangażowanych w przygotowania do przedsięwzięcia.

Kraków, kwiecień 2016 r.



Honorowy Patronat  
Prezes Okręgowej Rady Lekarskiej w Krakowie  
Prof. dr hab. med. **Andrzej Matyja**



### Okręgowa Rada Lekarska w Krakowie

ul. Krupnicza 11 a, 31-123 Kraków  
tel. 12 619 17 20 • fax 12 619 17 30 • e-mail: biuro@oilkrakow.org.pl



Kraków, dnia 15 czerwca 2016 roku

L.dz.OIL-III/77/2016

Pan  
Dr med. Artur Jurczyszyn  
Prezes  
Fundacji Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka

Szanowny Panie Doktorze!

bardzo dziękuję za zaproszenie do objęcia honorowym patronatem V Międzynarodowej Konferencji pt. „Kompleksowa terapia dyskrajii plazmocytowych w 2016 roku”.

Z zaszczytem przyjmuję tę propozycję.

Gratulując jednocześnie Panu Doktorowi organizacji piątej już międzynarodowej Konferencji w Krakowie. Jak widać w programie, przedsięwzięcie to na stałe zagościło w terminarzach wysokiej klasy specjalistów.

Życzę wszystkim Państwu, zaproszonym gościom, uczestnikom oraz organizatorom udanych, owocnych obrad.

Z wyrazami szacunku

Prezes  
Okręgowej Rady Lekarskiej  
w Krakowie

Prof. dr hab. med. Andrzej Matyja



Honorowy Patronat  
Konsultant krajowy w dziedzinie hematologii  
Prof. dr hab. **Dariusz Wołowiec**

**Konsultant krajowy w dziedzinie hematologii**

**Prof. dr hab. Dariusz Wołowiec**

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Wrocław, dnia 21.4.2016

Pan  
**Dr Artur Jureczyszyn**  
Prezes Fundacji Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka  
ul. Ignacego Łukasiewicza 1  
31-429 Kraków

*szanowny Panie Doktorze,*

Pragnę serdecznie Panu podziękować za zaproszenie do udziału w V Międzynarodowej Konferencji pt. „Kompleksowa terapia dyskrazji plazmocytowych w 2016 roku”. Gratulując Panu tej cennej inicjatywy naukowej, propagującej wiedzę na temat szpiczaka mnogiego i integrującej środowiska lekarskie i pacjenckie, z dużą przyjemnością podejmuję się objęcia patronatem honorowym tej konferencji.

*z poważaniem*

*Konsultant krajowy w dziedzinie hematologii*  
**Dariusz Wołowiec**  
Prof. dr hab. n. med. **DARIUSZ WOŁOWIEC**



I wish all the best for the V International Conference on plasma cell dyscrasias.

I don't really know what to say to prospective attendees, but I could say that Professor Vesole is a well-known and experienced hematologist concerning chemotherapy and stem cell transplant of patients with multiple myeloma. Professor Ludwig is very well known, especially in Europe, and will give an excellent talk on supportive care and maintenance therapy of multiple myeloma. He, too, is very well known and is an excellent speaker. He is well worth listening to. Dr. Castillo is the young associate of Dr. Steven Treon and has a lot of experience with treatment of Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia. I am sure that he will give an excellent presentation. Dr. Usmani is a very accomplished young physician in the field of multiple myeloma. He speaks well and is very knowledgeable about the subject. I do not know Dr. Caers, but I am sure that he is very experienced in managing relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma.

Sincerely  
Robert KYLE, M.D.

Consultant | Division of Hematology | College of Medicine | Mayo Distinguished Clinician | Mayo Clinic | 200 First Street SW | Rochester, MN 55905 | mayoclinic.org | Hematology Call Center 507-284-5096



## Dr med. Artur Jurczyszyn

Od 1996 roku pracownik kliniczny Oddziału Klinicznego Hematologii Szpitala Uniwersyteckiego w Krakowie i od 2014 roku adiunkt w Katedrze Hematologii UJ CM. Specjalista II stopnia z zakresu chorób wewnętrznych oraz w dziedzinie hematologii. Członek Polskiego Towarzystwa Hematologów i Transfuzjologów (PTHiT), Towarzystwa Lekarskiego Krakowskiego (TLK), Międzynarodowej Grupy Roboczej ds. Szpiczaka (IMWG), Europejskiego Towarzystwa Hematologicznego (EHA) i Amerykańskiego Towarzystwa Hematologicznego (ASH). Od 11 lat aktywnie działa w Polskiej Grupie Szpiczakowej PTHiT, obecnie jest członkiem zarządu. Współzałożyciel i prezes działającej od 2008 roku Fundacji Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka w Krakowie (organizacja pozytku publicznego).

Główny badacz w wielu międzynarodowych wielośrodkowych próbach klinicznych (Castor, Arrow, Stratus, Clarion, Optymismm, Endeavor, Tabalumab) mających na celu poprawę wyników leczenia chorych na szpiczaka plazmocytowego. Autor 107 pełnotekstowych prac naukowych (łączny IF 160), kilkudziesięciu doniesień zjazdowych oraz pięciu monografii książkowych z zakresu klinicznej hematologii. W 2015 roku wyróżniony złotym medalem 650-lecia Jagiellońskiego za pracę lekarską i naukową.

Uznany w świecie autorytet w dziedzinie diagnostyki oraz leczenia szpiczaka plazmocytowego, zainteresowany nowymi sposobami terapii zmierzającymi do całkowitego pokonania choroby.



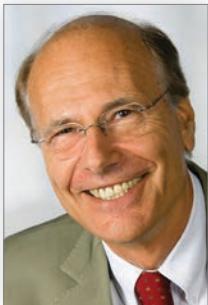
## Prof. dr hab. med. Aleksander B. Skotnicki

Uczeń i następca profesora Juliana Aleksandrowicza. Od 1972 r. pracownik naukowy i kliniczny Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie, a następnie Wydziału Lekarskiego UJ. Profesor zwyczajny UJ, specjalista II stopnia z zakresu chorób wewnętrznych oraz hematologii i transplantologii klinicznej. Od 1993 r. kierownik Katedry Hematologii Collegium Medicum oraz ordynator Kliniki Hematologii Szpitala Uniwersyteckiego w Krakowie. Głęboko zaangażowany w rozwój Kliniki, nadał jej nowoczesny kształt i wysoki poziom diagnostyczno-terapeutyczny. Stworzył w Krakowie Ośrodek Transplantacji Szpiku, spełniający europejskie standardy, o nowoczesnym wyposażeniu diagnostycznym (do 2013 r. wykonano w nim przeszło 800 transplantacji auto- i alogenicznych u chorych z proliferacyjnymi chorobami szpiku lub jego aplazją). Odbył liczne staże i stypendia zagraniczne, prowadził wykłady na zaproszenie wielu zagranicznych uczelni.

Jest członkiem Polskiego Towarzystwa Hematologów i Transfuzjologów, Polskiego Towarzystwa Lekarskiego, Towarzystwa Lekarskiego Krakowskiego, Polskiego Towarzystwa Immunologicznego, Europejskiego Towarzystwa Hematologicznego (EHA) oraz Amerykańskiego Towarzystwa Hematologicznego (ASH).

Współzałożyciel i prezes działającej od 1993 r. Fundacji Profilaktyki i Leczenia Chorób Krwi im. prof. Juliana Aleksandrowicza, wiceprezes Stowarzyszenia Wspierania Onkologii „Unicorn” i Fundacji dla Wydziału Lekarskiego CM UJ. W latach 1999–2002 prodziekan Wydziału Lekarskiego Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Konsultant regionalny, a potem woje-wódzki ds. hematologii i transfuzjologii. Główny badacz w ponad 50 wielośrodkowych próbach klinicznych krajowych i międzynarodowych, mających na celu poprawę wyników leczenia chorych na ostre i przewlekłe białaczki, chłoniaki złośliwe oraz szpiczaka mnogiego. Autor 324 publikacji naukowych, 328 doniesień zjazdowych oraz 13 monografii z zakresu doświadczalnej i klinicznej immunologii oraz hematologii.

Ceniony wykładowca na Wydziale Lekarskim Collegium Medicum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, prowadzi również zajęcia ze studentami Szkoły Medycznej dla Obcokrajowców CM UJ.



## Heinz Ludwig, Prof. Dr.

Professor Ludwig is president of Wilhelminen Cancer Research Institute at the department of medicine I in the Wilhelminenhospital in Vienna. His major research interest lies in the evaluation of new therapeutic agents or treatment concepts in various cancers, particularly in multiple myeloma. A further major research area concerns the pathophysiology and treatment of anemia of cancer.

Professor Ludwig has significantly contributed to the scientific knowledge base by actively publishing the results of his research, which often has been conducted in cooperation with other groups. He also served as a successful organizer of a series of international congresses and meetings.

Professor Ludwig was president of the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) and is the founder of the ESMO Foundation. Professor Ludwig presently serves as president of the Austrian Forum Against Cancer and of the Fellinger Cancer Research organization, and is board member of the International Myeloma Foundation and is member of editorial boards of several international scientific journals.

Professor Ludwig's professional life is devoted to improving the quality of cancer care by promoting medical training and research, empowering patients, improving patient information, and alerting society to patients' needs. He has received various scientific awards and has been honored with the Robert A. Kyle Lifetime Achievement Award and the Golden Medal for Science from the Republic of Austria.

## Supportive care of multiple myeloma in 2016

plus

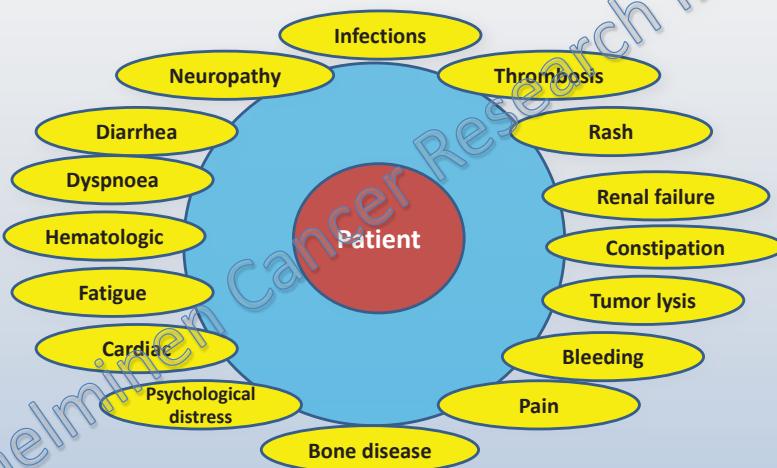
## Maintenance therapy

Prof. Heinz Ludwig

Wilhelminen Cancer Research Institute  
Wilhelminenspital, Vienna, Austria

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## Adverse events in multiple myeloma

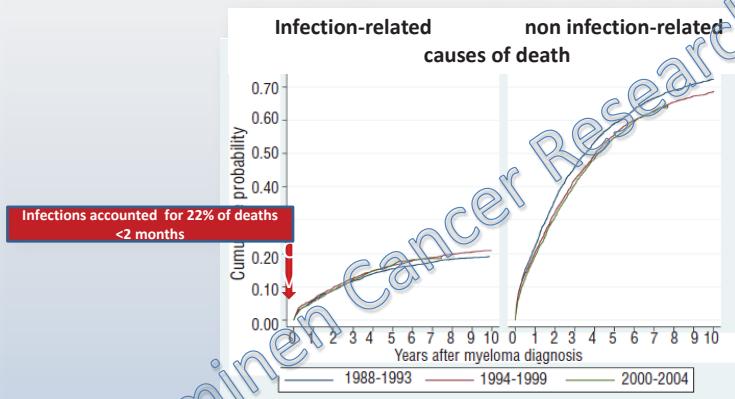


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## Cumulative incidence of infection- and non infection-related deaths

WCRI Wilhelmén Cancer Research Institute

Follow up of 9253 Swedish multiple myeloma patients



Infections accounted for 22% of deaths within 2 months after diagnosis  
and for 22% of deaths during the follow up period

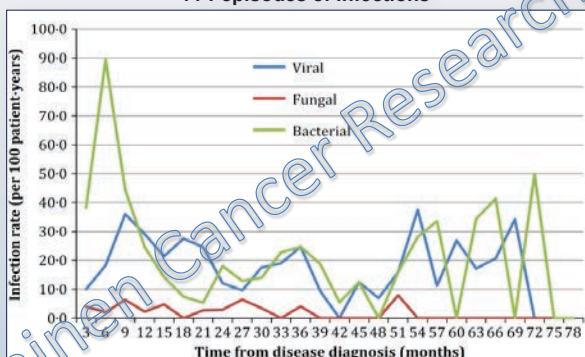
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<sup>1</sup> Blickmark C et al., Haematologica 2014,

## Kinetics of bacterial, viral and fungal infections

WCRI Wilhelmén Cancer Research Institute

199 patients followed for  
771 episodes of infections



### Independent risk factors

- Hd Melphalan
- Iv Cyclophosphamid
- Combination chemotherapy
- Cumulative dose of glucocorticosteroids

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Teh BW et al., Br J Haematol 2015

## Risk factors for infections in MM

### Patient-related

- Age
- Multimorbidity
- Immobilization

### Disease-related

- Active disease
- Immunosuppression
- Renal impairment
- Relapsed disease
- Hypoventilation (e.g. compression fractures)

### Treatment-related

- Corticosteroids
- Chemotherapy
- Immunomodulatory drugs (IMiDs)
- Proteasome inhibitors
- Auto and allogeneic transplantation
- Bisphosphonates

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## Prevention of infections in multiple myeloma

### Vaccination<sup>1</sup>

- Influenza A and B, H1N1
- Haemophilus influenza
- Pneumococci
- Varicella zoster
- Hepatitis A & B

- Vaccination of relatives and care givers
- Ideally, patients should be vaccinated already during MGUS phase
- Be aware of poor response to vaccination
- Re-vaccinate in case of insufficient response
- **Avoid live vaccines: Yellow fever, BCG, Typhoid fever, MMR**

### Prophylactic therapy

- Antibacterial
- Antiviral
- Antifungal

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## When to use antibiotic prophylaxis?

- Elderly Patients
- Patients with frequent episodes of infections
- Particularly if risk for febrile neutropenia is high
- Limit prophylaxis to episodes of poorly controlled myeloma
- Furochinolone, TMP-SMX, Amoxicillin
- Consider Metronidazole if relapsing Clostridia infections
- In case of suspected bacterial infection and active disease:  
Act promptly, start antibiotic treatment and diagnostic tests

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## Cytomegalovirus infection and reactivation

Symptoms: Fever, night sweats , fatigue, loss of appetite, lymphadenopathy, soar throat

Lung: Pneumonia

GI-tract: Diarrhea, unspecific abdominal pain

BM suppression

Eye CMV retinitis



Of 104 patients with myeloma treated with ASCT

- 63.5% had CMV antibodies
- 48.5% of those had transient viremia
- 53.1% of those had febrile episodes
- invasive CMV disease was diagnosed in 1 patient

## Prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections

Viral infections	Prophylaxis	Treatment
Herpes simplex	Mandatory during PI Tx <b>Aciclovir, valaciclovir or famciclovir</b>	<b>7-14</b>
Herpes zoster	Mandatory during PI Tx <b>Aciclovir, valaciclovir or famciclovir</b>	<b>7-14 days</b>
CMV	Ganciclovir valganciclovir or foscarnet	<b>Ganciclovir or valganciclovir or foscarnet</b> <b>14-21 days</b>
Influenza	<b>None, aside vaccination</b>	<b>Oseltamivir for 5-7 days</b>
RSV	<b>None</b>	<b>Ribavirin 200mg x3/day, for 2 weeks</b>

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## A 67 year old women with night sweats, increasing weakness and lumbar pain

IgGk multiple myeloma

ISS stage III, standard cytogenetic risk

February 2006: After resolution of pneumonia

Treatment was started with Thalidomide/Dexamethasone

8 cycles: CR

November 2006: Increasing orthostatic dysregulation and severe bradycardia

Treatment discontinuation

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## Thalidomide and cardiovascular complications

Grade 3/4 in up to 15% of patients, particularly in elderly patients

- Bradycardia<sup>1</sup> G3: 6%

- Arrhythmia

- Orthostatic hypotension

- Syncope

- Erectile dysfunction

### Other findings

- Higher risk with higher doses
- No correlation with digoxin, β-, and Ca-channel blockers

### Intervention:

- Dose reduction/treatment discontinuation
- Review pt's medication<sup>3</sup>
- Pacemaker in 2-3%<sup>2</sup>
- Adequate salt intake<sup>3</sup>
- Fludrocortisone<sup>3</sup>
- Midodrine<sup>4</sup>
- Exercise<sup>3</sup>

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1 Kumar 2013; 2 Fahdi et al., Am. J. Cardiol, 2004, 3Figueroa JJ et al., Clev Clin J Med 2010, 4Jankovic J et al., Am J Med 1993

## A 67 year old women with night sweats, increasing weakness and lumbar pain

IgGk multiple myeloma

ISS stage III, standard cytogenetic risk

March 2008: Biochemical relapse

December 2008: Second line treatment with Bortezomib-Dexamethasone

February 2009: CR

April 2009: PNP grade 2 plus pain, treatment discontinuation

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## Bortezomib intravenous and once weekly reduce critical exposure to bortezomib

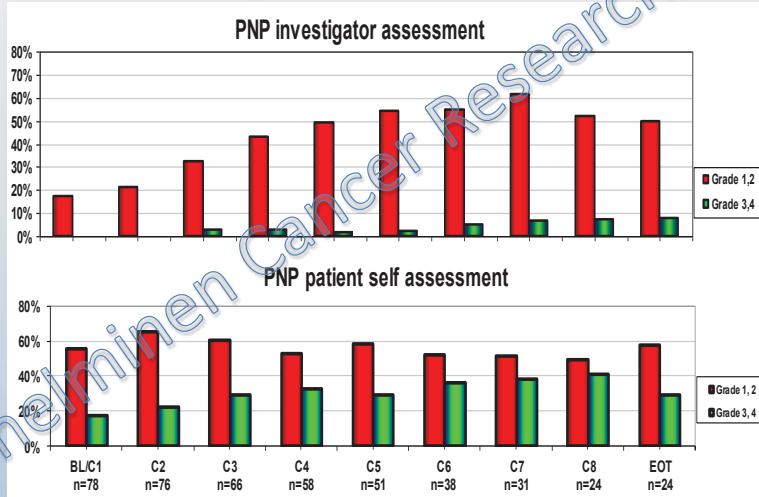
	VMP (twice-weekly)	VMP (once weekly)
CR	25%	23%
2-year PFS	56%	58%
Sensory PN		
Any grade	43%	21%
Grade 3/4	14%	2%
Discontinuation due to PN	16%	4%
Total planned dose	67.6 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	46.8 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Total delivered dose	41 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	40 mg/m <sup>2</sup>

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Palumbo A et al., ASH 2009, Moreau P, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2011;12:431-40.

## Physicians underestimate the severity of PN

Patients treated with 9 cycles of Bendamustine-Bortezomib-Dexamethasone



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Ludwig H et al., ASH 2013 abstract

## Dose Modifications for Bortezomib-induced PN

Grade 1 with pain	2x/week: ↓ dose* or switch to once-wkly  1x/week: ↓ dose*
Grade 2	2x/week: ↓ dose* or switch to once-wkly  1x/week: ↓ dose* or temporary discontinuation  If neuropathy resolves to grade ≤1, once-wkly bortezomib at ↓ dose may be restarted
Grade 2 plus pain	Discontinue bortezomib
Grade 3 or 4	Discontinue bortezomib

Risk for developing bortezomib-induced PNP is linked to specific SNPs

\*Bortezomib dose reductions: dose reduced by 1 level: 1.0 mg/m<sup>2</sup>; dose reduced by 2 levels: 0.7 mg/m<sup>2</sup> is upgraded one severity level.

\* By one dosage level †Pts ≥75 years may be immediately started on once-wkly regimen when initiating bortezomib

Richardson et al. Leukemia 2012;26(4):595-608  
Delforge et al. Lancet Oncol 2010; 11(11):1086-1095

Mohy et al. Haematologica 2010; 95(2): 311-319

Sonneveld et al. Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program 2010; 2010: 423-430

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## Dose Modifications for Thalidomide-induced Neurotoxicity

Grade 1	Reduce thalidomide dose by 50%
Grade 2	Discontinue thalidomide  If neuropathy resolves to grade 1 or better, treatment may be restarted at 50% dose reduction
Grade 3 &4	Discontinue thalidomide

If sensory PN is associated with neuropathic pain, CTC score is upgraded one severity level

Richardson et al. Leukemia 2012;26(4):595-608  
Delforge et al. Lancet Oncol 2010; 11(11):1086-1095  
Mohy et al. Haematologica 2010; 95(2): 311-319

Sonneveld et al. Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program 2010; 2010: 423-430

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## Therapies for control of neuropathic pain

### Opioids

$\mu$  antagonists

Morphin, Hydromorphon,  
Dihydrocodein, Tramadol

$\kappa$  antagonists

Oxycodon, Nalbuphin

### Muscle relaxants

Tolperison

Baclofen

### Ca-antagonists

Nifedipine

### Anticonvulsive agents

Gabapentin (Neurontin®)

Pregabalin (Lyrica®)

Carbamazepin (Tegretol®)

### Antidepressants

Tricyclic (Amitriptylin, Nortryptilin)

SSRIs (Paroxetin, Maprotilin, Bupropion,  
Dulexitin)

### Topic therapies

EMLA

Lidocain 5% (Versatis®)

Capsaicin 0.075% (Qutenza®)

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\* N-Methyl-D-Aspartate-Rezeptor

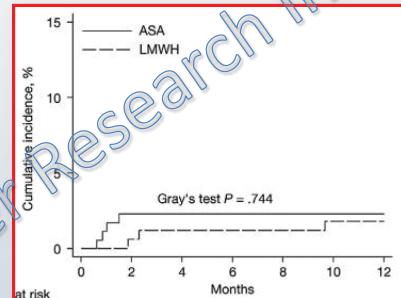
## Thromboprophylaxis in MM patients receiving lenalidomide and low-dose dexamethasone

Median age: 57 years

342 patients randomized

ASA (100mg/day)

LMWH (enoxaparin 40 mg/day)



### Incidence of VTE

- ASA: 2.27%
- LMWH: 1.2%

Absolute difference: 1.07%

PE was seen in 1.7% of ASA,

and 0 of LMWH patients

No major bleeding observed

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Larocca A et al., BLOOD 2012

## Risk based model for VTE prophylaxis in MM patients treated with thalidomide or lenalidomide-based TX

**WCRI** Wilhelminen Cancer Research Institute

Patient related risk factors	Treatment related risk factors
▪ Immobilisation	• Hd Dexamethasone
▪ Previous VTE	• Erythropoietin
▪ Cardiovascular disease	• Doxorubicin
▪ Infection	• Thalidomide
▪ Obesity	• Lenalidomide
▪ Surgery	• Pomalidomide
▪ Progressive disease	• Hormone therapy in ♀
▪ Blood clotting disorders	• Polychemotherapy

Treatment with IMID and no, or 1 patient-related risk factor



Aspirin

Treatment with IMID and 1 treatment-related- or ≥ 2 risk factors



LMWH or full dose warfarin\*

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Kristinsson SY. ASH Education Program Book, 2010: 437-444; Palumbo et al. Leukemia 2008;22:414-423

**WCRI** Wilhelminen Cancer Research Institute

## Management of VTEs

- Optimal duration of prophylaxis not defined; long-term treatment ↓ risk of recurrence
- In case of VTE in patients on IMIDs: discontinue Tx, resume IMIDs when full anticoagulation is established
- Major adverse event of thromboprophylaxis: bleeding
  - Prophylactic doses of LMWH or aspirin confer little risk of major bleeding
  - Warfarin confers a slightly higher risk of bleeding
- Novel anticoagulants not approved in MM

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## Rash: Lenalidomide associated

Skin rash usually is mild

Skin and subcutaneous system disorders*	Len-TX	Placebo
Rash <sup>c</sup>	75 (21.1)	33 (9.4)
Sweating Increased	35 (9.9)	25 (7.1)
Dry Skin	33 (9.3)	14 (4.0)
Pruritus	27 (7.6)	18 (5.1)

\*Package insert

Rarely

- Erythema multiforme
- Acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis
- Stevens Johnson syndrome
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis



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## Treatment recommendations for lenalidomide induced rash

**Grade 1:** wait & see or topical steroids and/or antihistamines

**Grade 2:** topical steroids and/or antihistamines

**Grade 3:** discontinue therapy, oral steroids

**Grade 4:** discontinue therapy, oral/iv steroids.

In case of severe AEs and lenalidomide being the last treatment option try to desensitize the patient to lenalidomide

Week	Monday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1	2.5						
2	2.5					2.5	
3		2.5					2.5
4	5.0				5.0		
5			7.5				
6	7.5						7.5

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den Donk NWCJ, et al. Cancer Manag Res. 2012;4:253-68, <sup>2</sup>Lee MJ et al., Br. J Haematol 2014

## Causes of diarrhea in multiple myeloma

- Bortezomib, IMiDs, high-dose chemotherapy
- Bacteria (*Clostridium difficile*, *Shigella*, *Salmonella*)
- Viruses (CMV, Adeno-, Enter-, Noro-virus)
- Protozoa (*Lamblia*, *Entamoeba histolytica*)
- Graft vs host disease in patients undergoing allogeneic transplantation
- Bile salt malabsorption (primary bile acid diarrhea)\*

\*<sup>75</sup>Se into the SeHCAT molecule (taurine conjugated bile acid analogue, retention measured on day 7 after ingestion)

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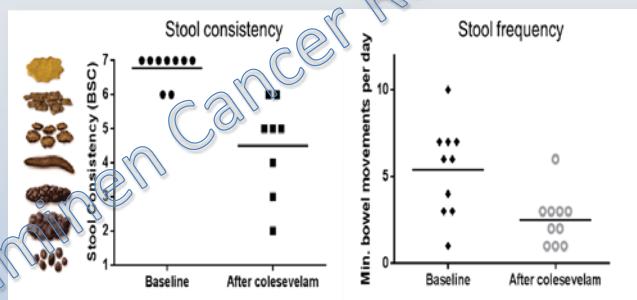
## Treatment of diarrhea in multiple myeloma

- Opioids (Loperamide)
- Opioids plus atropine (Lomotil®)
- Antisecretory agents
  - Somatostatin
  - Long acting somatostatin
  - Bismuth subsalicylate
- Rehydration
- Electrolyte supplementation
- **Bile acid binder Colesevelam (Cholestagel®)**

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## Colesevelam improves lenalidomide-associated diarrhea in MM

- 10 pts with severe Lenalidomide-induced diarrhea
  - **Colesevelam**, a bile acid binder (up to 6 tablets a day and not within 4 hours of LEN administration)
- Improvement of symptoms, often within a few days



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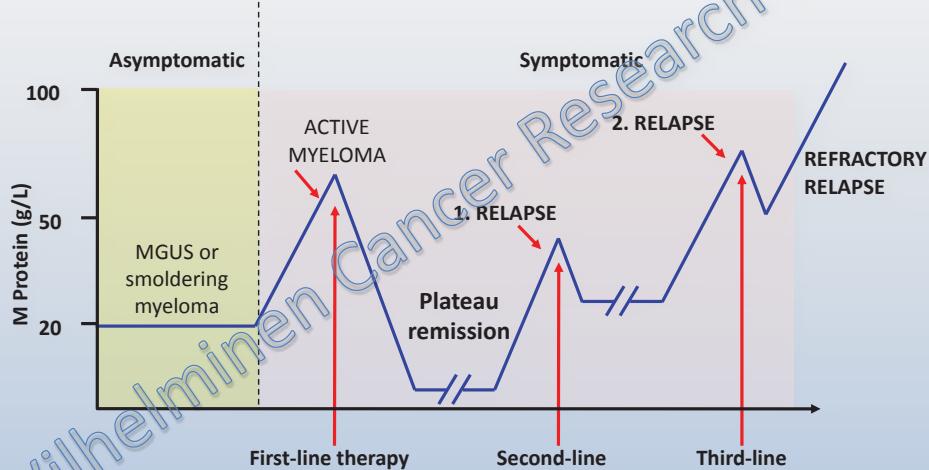
Pawllyn C, et al. EHA 2014:abstract P1006. Poster presentation.

## Conclusions and future perspectives

- Prevention and treatment of adverse events is of key importance in management of patients with multiple myeloma
  - Reduces the need for treatment discontinuation
  - Enhances the efficacy of treatment
  - Reduces the need for hospitalization
  - Reduces mortality
  - Maintains quality of life

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## Natural History of the Course of Multiple Myeloma: about 80% of transplanted patients relapse



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## Maintenance therapy in multiple myeloma

### Goals:

- Deepen depth of response
- Maintain response
  - To improve PFS
  - To improve OS

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## Maintenance studies after ASCT

Author	N	Initial dose, mg	Maintenance versus no maintenance		
			≥ VGPR %	EFS or PFS	OS
Attal et al. <sup>1</sup>	597	400	67 vs 55	3-year EFS 52% vs 36%**	4-year OS 87% vs 77%*
Barlogie et al. <sup>2</sup>	668	400	62 vs 43	5-year EFS 56% vs 44%**	8-year OS 57% vs 44%*
Kalff et al. <sup>3</sup>	243	200	63 vs 40*	5-year PFS 27% vs 15%**	5-year OS 66% vs 47%**
Lokhorst et al. <sup>4</sup>	535	50	66 vs 24*	Median 22 m vs 34 m**	Median 60 m vs 73 m
Morgan et al. <sup>5</sup>	492	50–100		Median 30 m vs 23 m**	3-year OS 75% vs 80%
Stewart et al. <sup>6</sup>	332	200		Median 28 m vs 17m*	4-year OS 68% vs 60%

\*P<0.05, \*\*p>0.01

1. Attal M, et al. Blood. 2006;108:3289-94. 2. Barlogie B, et al. 2008;112:3115-21.

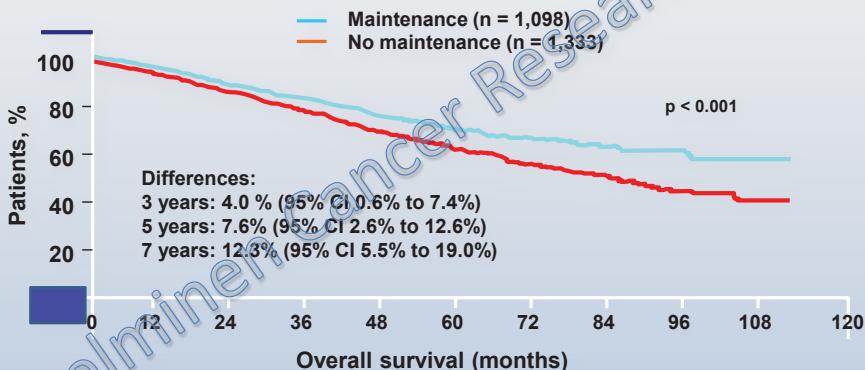
3. Kalff A, et al. ASH abstract 537, 2013. 4. Lokhorst HM, et al. Blood. 2010;115:1113-20.

5. Morgan G, et al. Blood. 2012;119:7-15. 6. Stewart AK, et al. Blood. 2010;116:[abstract 39].

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## Thalidomide maintenance improves OS Meta-analysis of randomized studies

Studies included: Attal et al., Spencer et al., Barlogie et al., Ludwig et al.,  
Morgan et al., (n=2. 4139)



Of note: one trial (Ludwig et al.) was conducted in elderly patients

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Morgan GJ, et al. Blood. 2012;119:7-15.

## Thalidomide maintenance treatment after ASCT

- ❖ 6 studies: Increase in PFS/TTP in 6/6
- ❖ Increase in OS in 3/6
- ❖ Reduced survival after relapse in some studies
- ❖ Long term tolerance limited
- ❖ Negative effect in patients with high risk cytogenetics

### Open questions

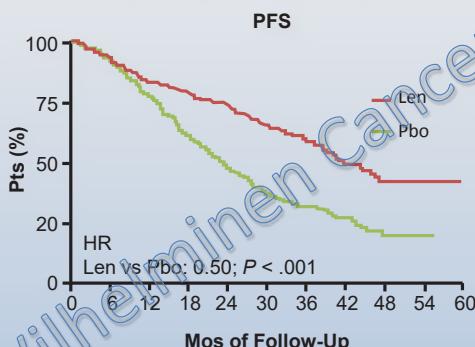
- ❖ Optimal dose?
- ❖ Optimal treatment duration?
- ❖ Benefit independent of response status after ASCT?

➤ Thalidomide, 50 – 100mg, daily for up to 12 months

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## IFM 2005-02: Lenalidomide vs Placebo Maintenance After ASCT for Myeloma

- Phase III study in pts < 65 yrs after ASCT in first line (N = 459)\*
  - Consolidation: Len 25 mg/day PO Days 1-21 every 28 days for 2 mos; maintenance: randomize to Len 10-15 mg/day or placebo until relapse



- 5-yr PFS (primary endpoint) superior with Len: 42% vs 18% with placebo ( $P < .0001$ )
  - PFS benefit independent of subgroup (eg,  $\beta_2$ -M, ORR)
- Median EFS: 40 mos with Len vs 23 mos for placebo
- Median OS: similar (> 80 mos)**
- Grade 3/4 PN: similar in both groups

\*Induction with VD or VAD; consolidation with lenalidomide.

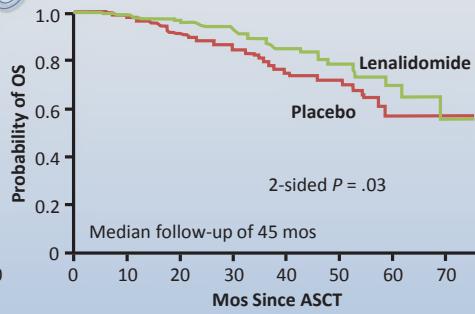
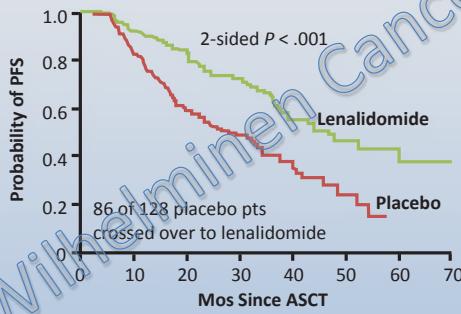
Heinz Ludwig© 2016

Attal M, et al. ASH 2013. Abstract 406.

## CALGB 100104: Lenalidomide vs Placebo Maintenance Following ASCT for Myeloma

Phase III trial with D-S stage 1-3 pts; < 71 yrs and > 2 cycles of induction with SD or better (N = 460)

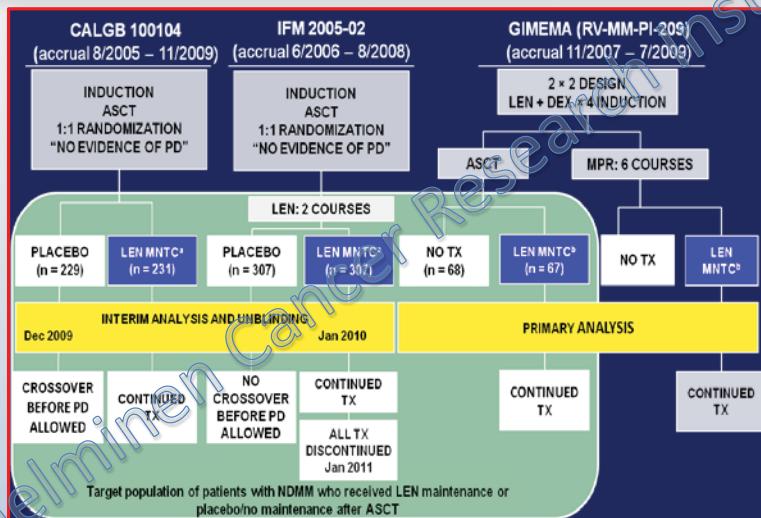
- PFS: ITT analysis with median follow-up from transplant of 34 mos
  - Estimated HR: 0.48 (95% CI: 0.36- 0.63); median TTP: 46 vs 27 mos
- OS: 35 deaths with lenalidomide and 53 deaths with placebo
  - 3-yr OS 88% vs 80%, HR 0.62 or a 38% reduction in death with the cross over



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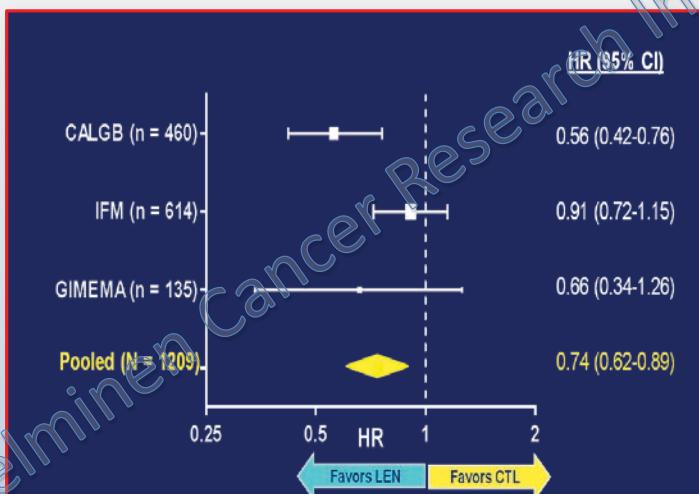
McCarthy PL, et al. N Engl J Med. 2012;366:1770-1781.

## Lenalidomide Maintenance After ASCT in MM: OS Analysis Studies Included in the Meta-Analysis



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## Lenalidomide Maintenance After ASCT in MM: OS Analysis Hazard Ratios

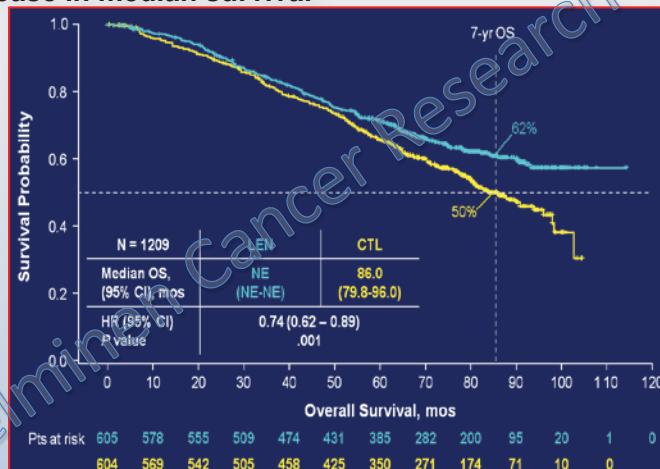


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Attal M, et al. Lenalidomide Maintenance After High-Dose Melphalan and Autologous Stem Cell Transplant in Multiple Myeloma: A Meta-Analysis of Overall Survival. ASCO 2016, abstract 8001.

## Lenalidomide Maintenance After ASCT in MM: OS Analysis

- 26% reduction in risk of death, with an estimated 2.5-year increase in median survival<sup>a</sup>

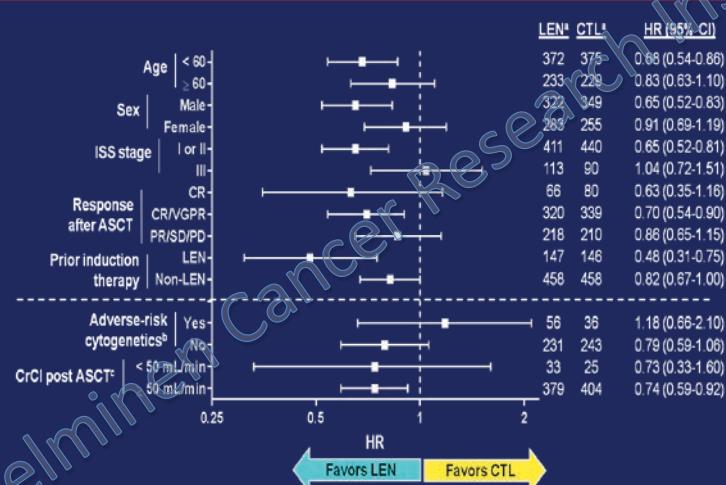


<sup>a</sup>Median for LEN treatment arm was extrapolated to be 116 months based on median of the CTL arm and HR (median, 86 months; HR = 0.74). ASCT, autologous stem cell transplant; CTL, control; HR, hazard ratio; LEN, lenalidomide; MM, multiple myeloma; NE, not estimable; OS, overall survival; pt, patient.

Attal M, et al. Lenalidomide Maintenance After High-Dose Melphalan and Autologous Stem Cell Transplant in Multiple Myeloma: A Meta-Analysis of Overall Survival. ASCO 2016, abstract 8001.

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## Lenalidomide Maintenance After ASCT in MM: OS Analysis Subgroup Analysis



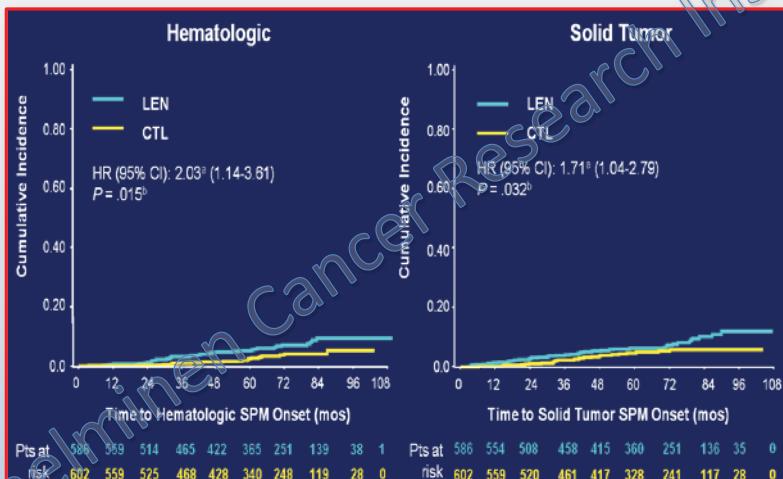
<sup>a</sup>Number of patients. <sup>b</sup>Cytogenetic data were only available for the IFM and GIMEMA studies. <sup>c</sup>CrCl post-ASCT data were only available for the CALGB and IFM studies.

ASCT, autologous stem cell transplant; CR, complete response; CrCl, creatinine clearance; CTL, control; HR, hazard ratio; ISS, International Staging System; LEN, lenalidomide; MM, multiple myeloma; OS, overall survival; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; VRP, very good partial response.

Attal M, et al. Lenalidomide Maintenance After High-Dose Melphalan and Autologous Stem Cell Transplant in Multiple Myeloma: A Meta-Analysis of Overall Survival. ASCO 2016, abstract 8001.

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## Lenalidomide Maintenance After ASCT in MM: OS Analysis *Cumulative Incidence of SPMs*



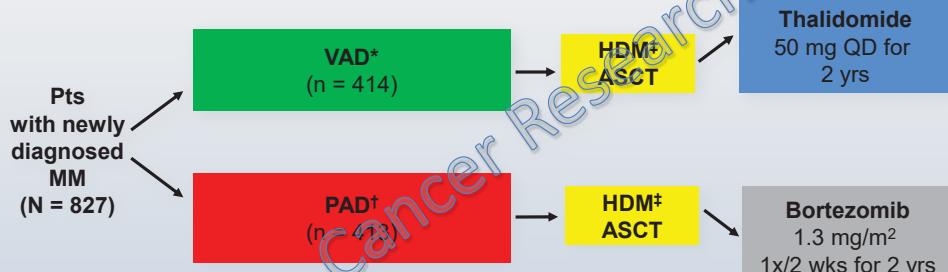
<sup>a</sup>HR based on Cox proportional hazards model. <sup>b</sup>P value is based on log-rank test.

ASCT, autologous stem cell transplant; CTL, control; HR, hazard ratio; LEN, lenalidomide; MM, multiple myeloma; OS, overall survival; pt, patient; SPM, second primary malignancy.

Attal M, et al. Lenalidomide Maintenance After High-Dose Melphalan and Autologous Stem Cell Transplant in Multiple Myeloma: A Meta-Analysis of Overall Survival. ASCO 2016, abstract 8001.

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## HOVON-65/GMMG-HD4: Bortezomib Induction, Maintenance in NDMM



**Primary endpoint:** PFS adjusted for ISS stage

**Secondary endpoints:** response, PFS<sub>A</sub>, PFS/PFS<sub>A</sub> from last HDM, OS, safety, toxicity

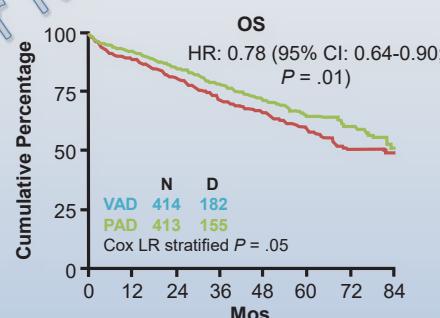
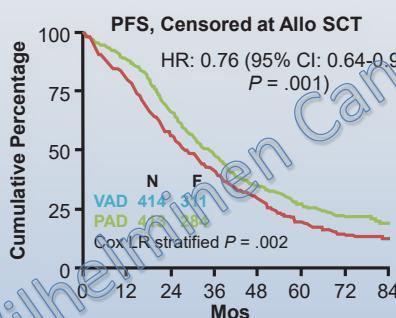
\*VAD: 3 cycles of vincristine 0.4 mg IV QD, Days 1-4; doxorubicin 9 mg/m<sup>2</sup> QD, Days 1-4; dexamethasone 40 mg oral QD, Days 1-4, 9-12, 17-20, every 28 days.

†PAD: 3 cycles of bortezomib 1.3 mg/m<sup>2</sup> QD, Days 1, 4, 8, 11; doxorubicin 9 mg/m<sup>2</sup> QD, Days 1-4; and dexamethasone 40 mg oral QD, Days 1-4, 9-12, 17-20, every 28 days.

‡HOVON single cycle; GMMG 2 cycles.

## HOVON-65: Bortezomib in Induction and Maintenance for Newly Diagnosed MM

- CR/nCR superior with PAD induction (30% vs 15% with VAD) and by best response (35% vs 49% with VAD) ( $P < .001$  for both)<sup>[1]</sup>
- PFS and OS superior with bortezomib-based treatment regimen<sup>[4]</sup>
- Bortezomib significantly improved OS for pts presenting with renal failure ( $P < .001$ )<sup>[2]</sup>



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1. Sonneveld P, et al. ASH 2013. Abstract 404. 2. Sonneveld P, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2012;24:2946-2955.

## Conclusion

Lenalidomide maintenance after ASCT improves PFS and OS, at the price of minimal increase in SPM

Bortezomib maintenance is superior to maintenance with thalidomide (no increase in SPM)

None of the maintenance therapies are approved in Europe as yet



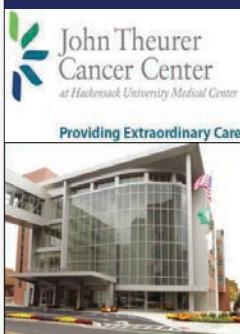
## David H. Vesole, MD, PhD, FACP

Dr. Vesole completed a medical degree at Northwestern University and a doctorate in immunology and microbiology at the Medical University of South Carolina. His postdoctoral training included a residency in internal medicine and a fellowship in Hematology and Oncology at University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics. Dr. Vesole is Co-Director, Myeloma Division and Director, Myeloma research at the John Theurer Cancer Center at Hackensack University Medical Center. He is Professor of Medicine at Georgetown University where he is Director, Myeloma Program. Dr. Vesole previously was the Director, BMT Program Loyola University in Maywood, IL, an attending physician at St. Vincent's Comprehensive Cancer Center in New York and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Director of the Blood and Marrow Transplant Program at the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, WI.

Board certified in medical oncology and hematology and a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, Dr. Vesole is active in several professional organizations, including the American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation, the American Society of Clinical Oncology and the American Society of Hematology. He previously served as Co-chair of the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Myeloma Committee and the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR) Plasma Cell Disorder Committee. He is on the Nominating Committee for the CIBMTR. He is a Foundation for the Accreditation of Cellular Therapy (FACT) inspector and serves on the Clinical Standards, Accreditation and Data Management Task Force Committees for FACT. He is a member of the International Myeloma Foundation Scientific Advisory Board and the International Myeloma Working Group. He serves on the Board of Trustees for the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society, New York City Chapter.

Dr. Vesole has authored more than 200 articles in peer-reviewed medical journals and book chapters. He also serves as a reviewer for several journals and presented his research at medical meetings and symposia nationally and internationally.

# Therapy of Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma in 2016



David H. Vesole, MD, PhD

Professor of Medicine

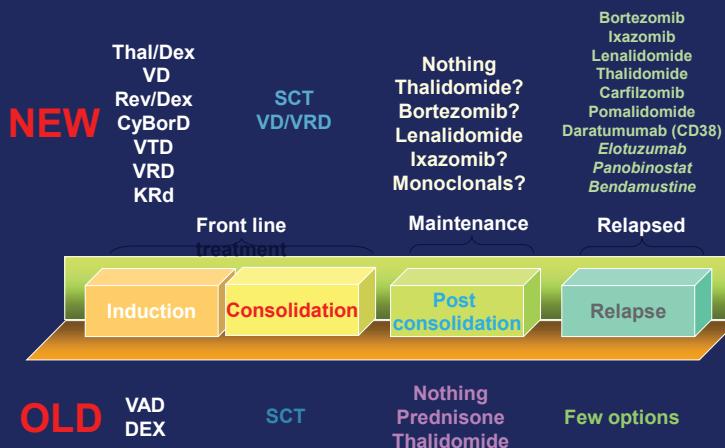
Georgetown University  
Co-Director, Myeloma Division  
Director, Myeloma Research  
John Theurer Cancer Center  
Hackensack UMC



## Objectives

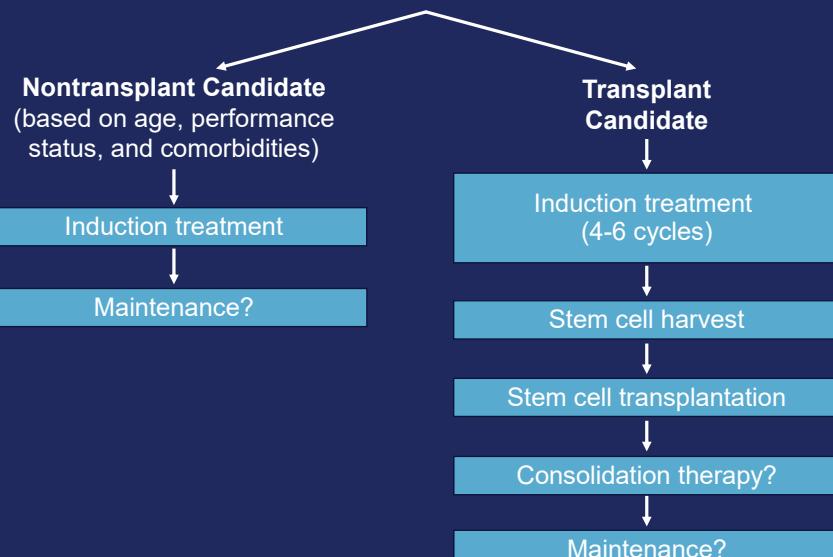
- Induction therapy
  - VCd vs VTd
  - VRd vs Rd
  - ICd
- Early versus late transplant
- Minimal residual disease
- High risk disease
  - Trial summary/HOVON/GMMG65
  - IMWG Consensus
  - Mayo Consensus

# Treatment Sequence



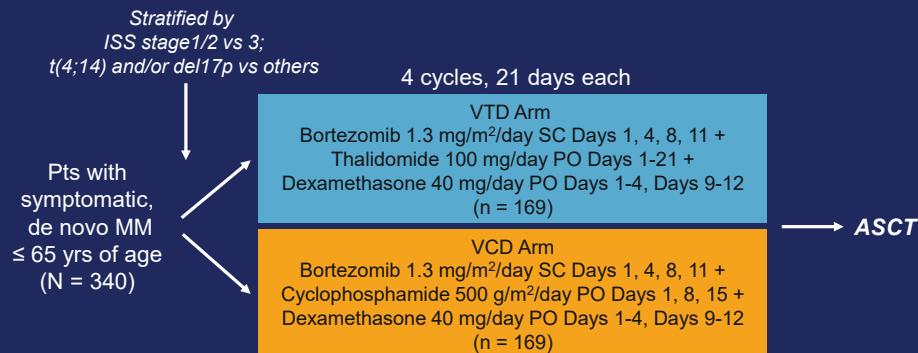
## Induction Therapy

## Initial Approach to Treatment of Myeloma



## IFM 2013-04: Study Design

- Randomized, open-label phase III study



- Primary endpoint: VGPR after 4 cycles

## IFM 2013-04: Efficacy Outcomes

- Significantly higher rates of VGPR (primary endpoint) and PR with 4 cycles VTD vs VCD induction therapy

Response,*† %	VTD (n = 169)	VCD (n = 169)	P Value
≥ CR	13.0	8.9	.22
≥ VGPR	66.3	56.2	.05
≥ PR	92.3	83.4	.01

\*Centralized assessment by IMWG criteria 2011. †Intent-to-treat analysis.

- In per-protocol analysis, trend toward significantly higher numbers of CD34+ cells harvested for stem cell transplantation with VTD vs VCD
  - $10.68 \times 10^6$  vs  $9.17 \times 10^6$  CD34+ cells/kg, respectively ( $P = .05$ )

Moreau P, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 393.

## IFM 2013-04: Selected Grade 3/4 AEs

AEs, %	VTD (n = 169)	VCD (n = 169)	P Value
Any	63.9	68.2	.40
Neutropenia	18.9	33.1	.003
Infection	7.7	10.1	.45
Thrombocytopenia	4.7	10.6	.04
Anemia	4.1	9.5	.05
Peripheral neuropathy	7.7	2.9	.05
▪ Grade 2-4	21.9	12.9	.008
GI symptoms	5.3	3.5	.42
Thrombosis	1.8	1.8	.99
Cardiac disorders	1.2	0	.16
Cystitis	0	0.6	.32

5 pts died during induction therapy (1.5%): VTD n= 2 (infection and pulmonary embolism [n = 1 each]) vs VCD n = 3 (progression to extramedullary myeloma [n = 1] and infections [n = 2])

Moreau P, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 393.

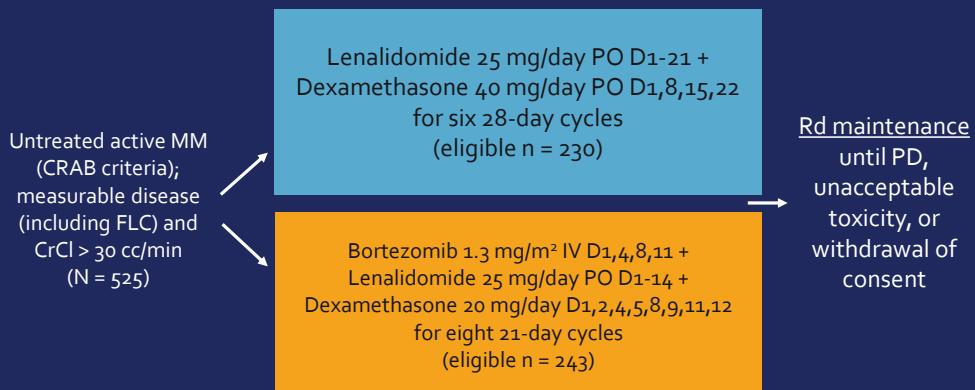
## IFM 2013-04: Conclusions

- Pts receiving VTD induction achieved significantly greater VGPR and PR rates vs VCD induction prior to ASCT
  - More CD34+ stem cells harvested with VTD vs VCD
- Hematologic toxicity greater in VCD arm; higher rates of peripheral neuropathy in VTD arm
- Investigators concluded that VTD induction should be preferred induction therapy for autologous ASCT in pts with MM
- Similar findings in retrospective analysis by Cavo et al Leukemia. 2015;29:2429-31.

Moreau P, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 393.

## SWOG S0777: Study Design

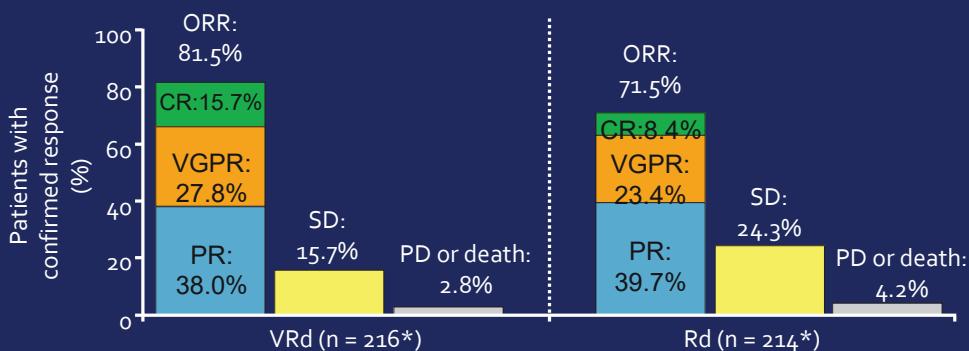
- Randomized phase III trial of VRd vs Rd



- Median follow-up: 55 mos; median time on maintenance: 385 days
- All pts received aspirin 325 mg/day; bortezomib pts received HSV prophylaxis

Durie B, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 25.

## SWOG S0777: Confirmed Response



\*Assessable.

Durie B, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 25.

## SWOG S0777: Survival Outcomes

Survival, Mos	VRd (n = 242)	Rd (n = 229)	HR	P Value
Median PFS	43	30	0.712 (0.560 - 0.906)	.0018*
Median OS	75	64	0.709 (0.516 - 0.973)	.025†

\*1-sided P value,

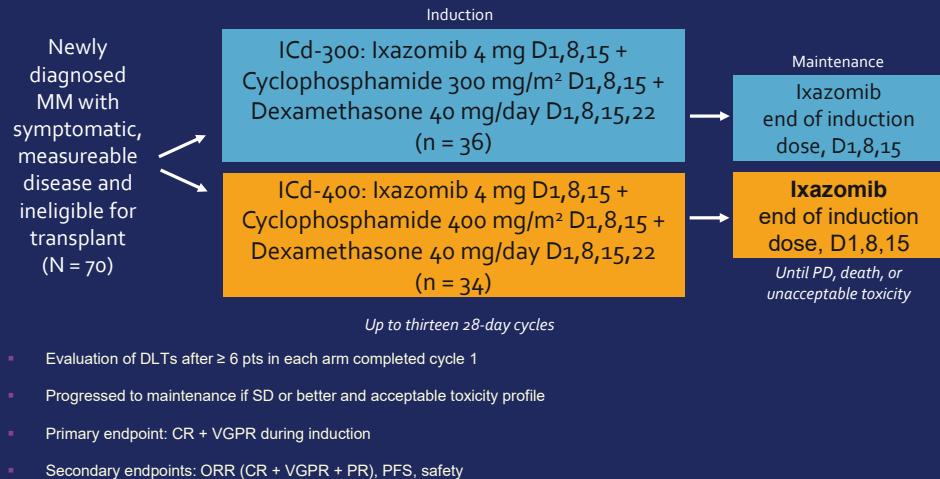
†2-sided P value.

- PFS, OS increase remain significant when age-adjusted in multivariate analysis
- Other significant factors: ISS stage III, 65 yrs of age or older

Durie B, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 25.

## Ixazomib in Untreated MM: Study Design

- Randomized, open-label, multicenter phase II trial



Dimopoulos MA, et al. ASH 2015; Abstract 26.

## Ixazomib in Untreated MM: Response

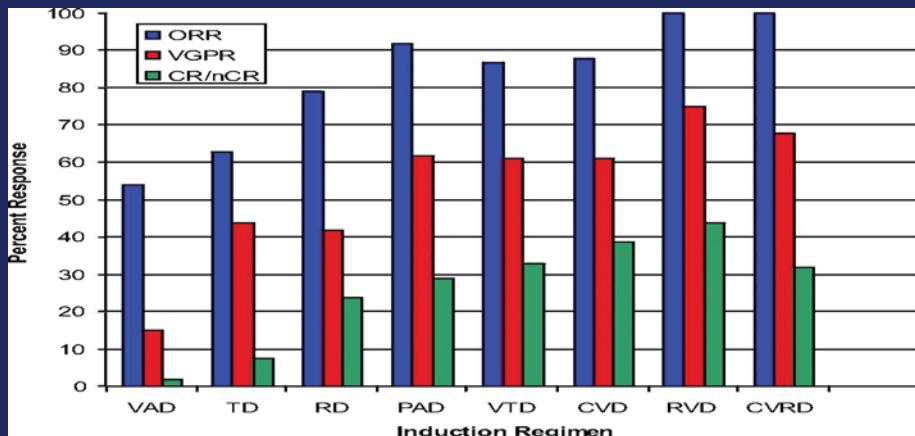
Confirmed Response, %	ICd-300 (n = 32*)	ICd-400 (n = 34*)	Overall (N = 66)
CR + VGPR	28	21	26
ORR (CR + VGPR + PR)	78	65	71
CR	10	9	9
▪ sCR	3	0	2
PR	69	56	62
▪ VGPR	22	12	17
SD	16	26	23

\*Evaluable for response.

- Median time to ≥ PR: 1.3 cycles (both arms)

Dimopoulos MA, et al. ASH 2015; Abstract 26.

## Combinations in the Upfront Treatment of MM

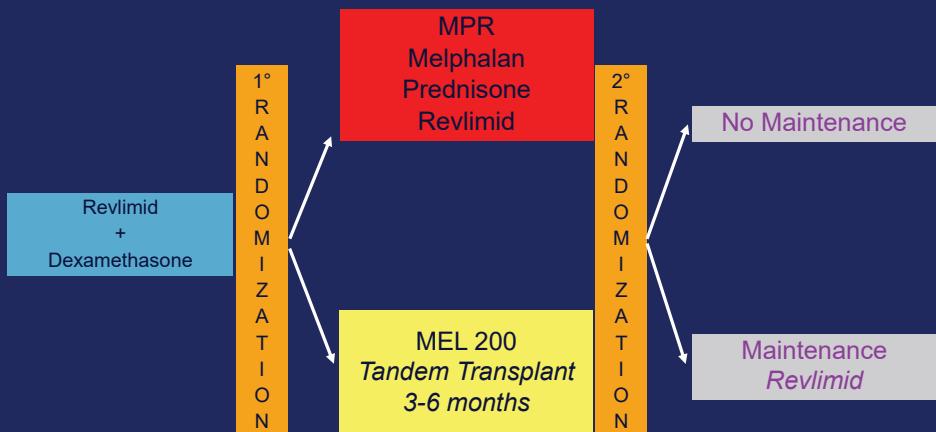


Stewart AK, Richardson PG, San Miguel JF *Blood* 2009

## Timing of Transplant: Early vs Delayed

## Phase III: Melphalan, Prednisone, Revlimid vs Tandem Transplant with Melphalan 200

N = 402 patients (< 65 yrs of age)

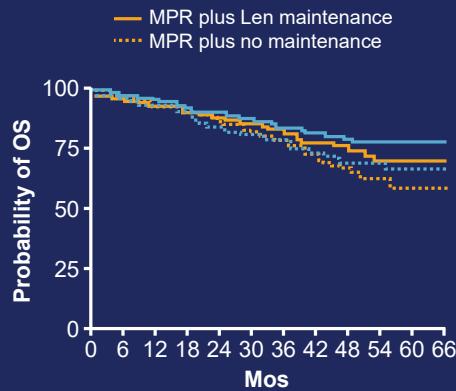
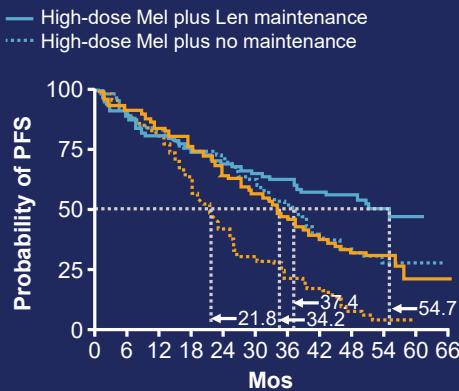


Palumbo A, et al.. New Engl J Med. 2014 371:895-905

## High-Dose Mel + ASCT vs MPR in NDMM

- A randomized, controlled phase III trial exploring utility of transplant in NDMM (N = 273)

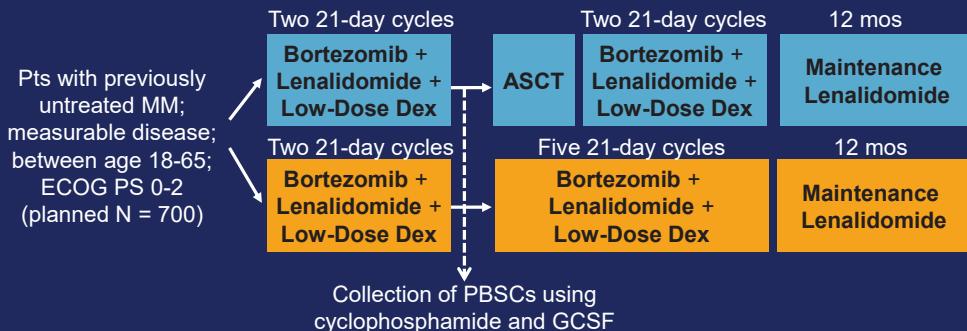
**From time of diagnosis**



Palumbo A, et al. N Engl J Med. 2014 ;371:895-905.

## IFM/DFCI2009: Conventional Dose RVD to High-Dose Treatment With ASCT

- Randomized, open-label phase III trial



- Primary endpoint: PFS
- Secondary endpoints: RR, TTP, safety

Attal et al. ASH 2015

## IFM/DFCI 2009 : Responses

Response, %	RVd (n = 350)	Transplantation (n = 350)	P Value
CR	49	59	
VGPR	29	29	
PR	20	11	.02
< PR	2	1	
≥ VGPR	78	88	.001
Negative MRD by FCM	65	80	.001

Treatment Phase	≥ VGPR Rate, %		P value
	RVd (n = 350)	Transplantation (n = 350)	
After induction	47	50	NS
After transplant or cycle 4 of consolidation	55	73	< .0001
After consolidation completed	71	81	< .006
At end of maintenance phase	78	88	< .001

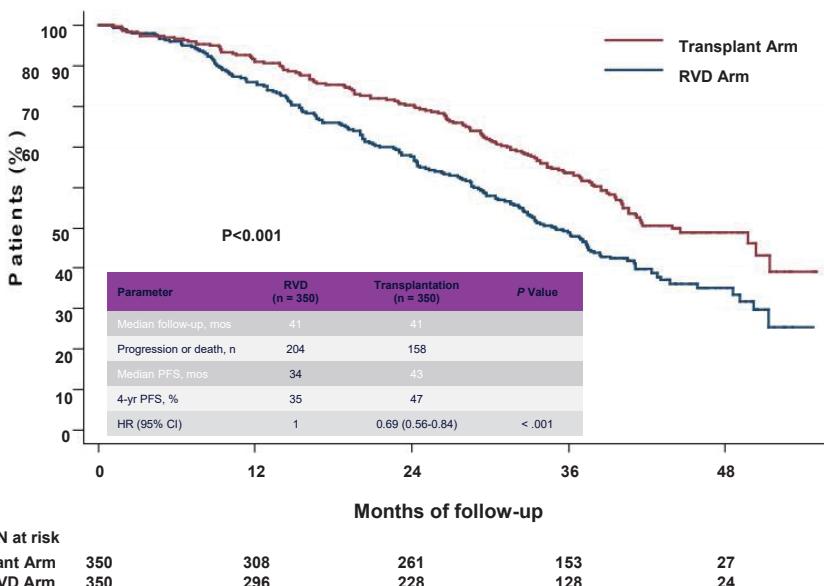
## IFM/DFCI 2009 : PFS (Primary Endpoint)

Parameter	RVd (n = 350)	Transplantation (n = 350)	P Value
Median follow-up, mos	41	41	
Progression or death, n	204	158	
Median PFS, mos	34	43	
4-yr PFS, %	35	47	
HR (95% CI)	1	0.69 (0.56-0.84)	< .001

- At second interim analysis in June 2015 with median follow-up of 39 mos, the data and safety monitoring board for this trial recommended that the trial be stopped

Attal M, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 391.

## PFS: IFM 2009: TTP (9/2015).

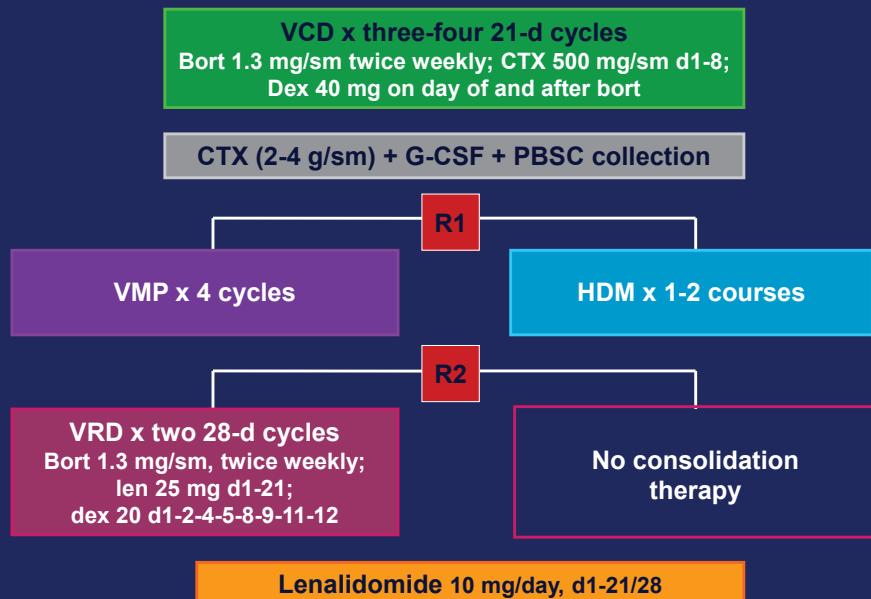


Attal M, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 391.

# Upfront autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT) versus novel agent-based therapy for Multiple Myeloma (MM): a randomized phase 3 study of the European Myeloma Network (EMN02/HO95 MM trial)

Michele Cavo<sup>1</sup>, Antonio Palumbo<sup>2</sup>, Sonia Zweegman<sup>3</sup>, Meletios A.Dimopoulos<sup>4</sup>, Roman Hajek<sup>5</sup>, Lucia Pantani<sup>1</sup>, Meral Beksaç<sup>6</sup>, Ruth Wester<sup>7</sup>, Hans E.Johnsen<sup>8</sup>, Ulf-Henrik Mellqvist<sup>9</sup>, Maria Teresa Petrucci<sup>10</sup>, Christoph Driessen<sup>11</sup>, Francesco Di Raimondo<sup>12</sup>, Rossella Troia<sup>2</sup>, Annalisa Pezzi<sup>1</sup>, Bronno van der Holt<sup>13</sup>, Ka Lung Wu<sup>14</sup>, Heinz Ludwig<sup>15</sup>, Francesca Gay<sup>2</sup>, Pieter Sonneveld<sup>7</sup>

## EMN02/HO95 MM trial: study design



## Study endpoints

### PRIMARY

- PFS from R1
- PFS from R2

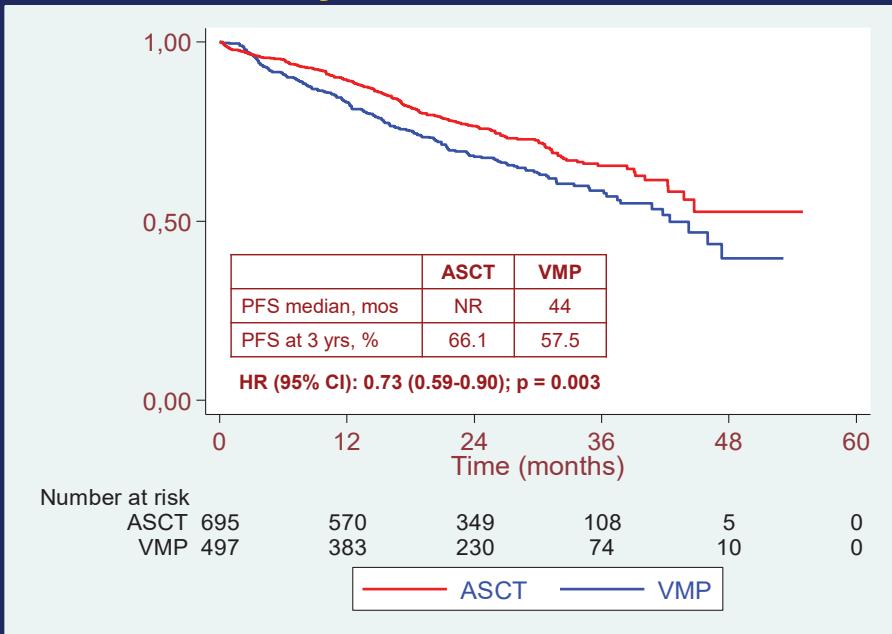
### SECONDARY

- Response
- OS from R1 and R2
- Toxicity
- QoL

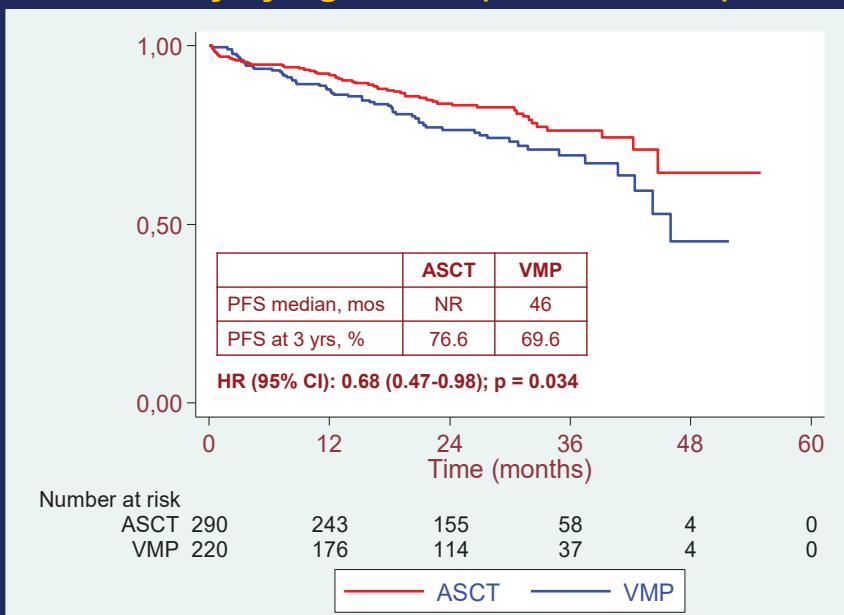
## Patient characteristics

	VMP (n = 497)	ASCT (n = 695)
Median age, years (IQR)	58 (52 - 63)	58 (53 - 62)
Male, %	56	59
β2-microglobulin (mg/L), median (IQR)	3.3 (2.4 - 5.0)	3.3 (2.4 - 4.8)
Albumin (g/L), median (IQR)	3.8 (3.3 - 4.2)	3.8 (3.3 - 4.3)
ISS stage, %		
I - II - III	41 - 38 - 21	41 - 39 - 20
Hemoglobin (g/dL), median (IQR)	11.0 (9.6 - 12.6)	11.0 (9.6 - 12.5)
Platelets (x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L), median (IQR)	231 (180 - 282)	223 (175 - 279)
Creatinine (mg/dL), median (IQR)	0.92 (0.74 - 1.18)	0.89 (0.72 - 1.10)
Calcium (mmol/L), median (IQR)	2.35 (2.18 - 2.48)	2.34 (2.18 - 2.50)
LDH > upper limit, %	22.7	24.5
BM plasma cells, % (IQR)	50 (30 - 70)	60 (30 - 80)
High risk (HR)	181 (45.1)	292 (50.2)

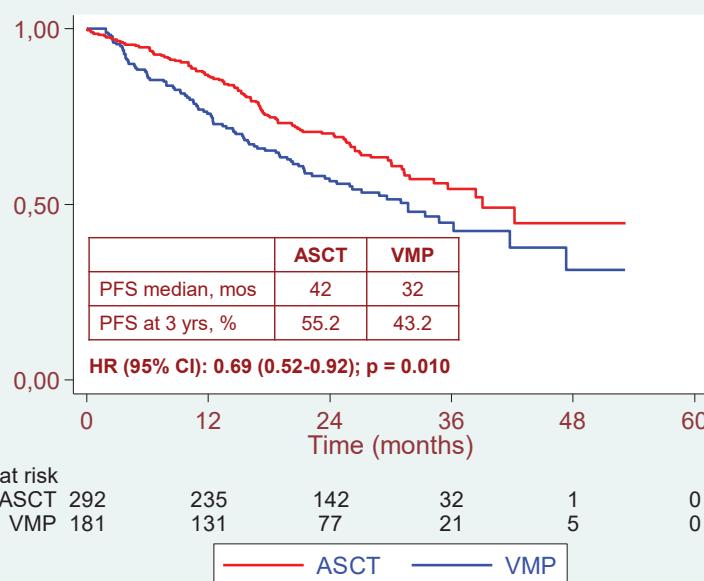
## PFS by Randomization



## PFS by cytogenetics (standard risk)



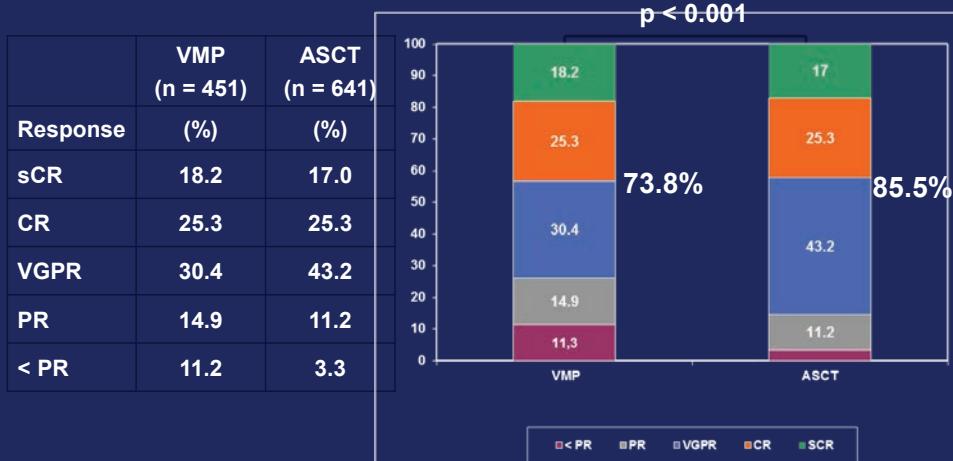
## PFS by cytogenetics (high risk)



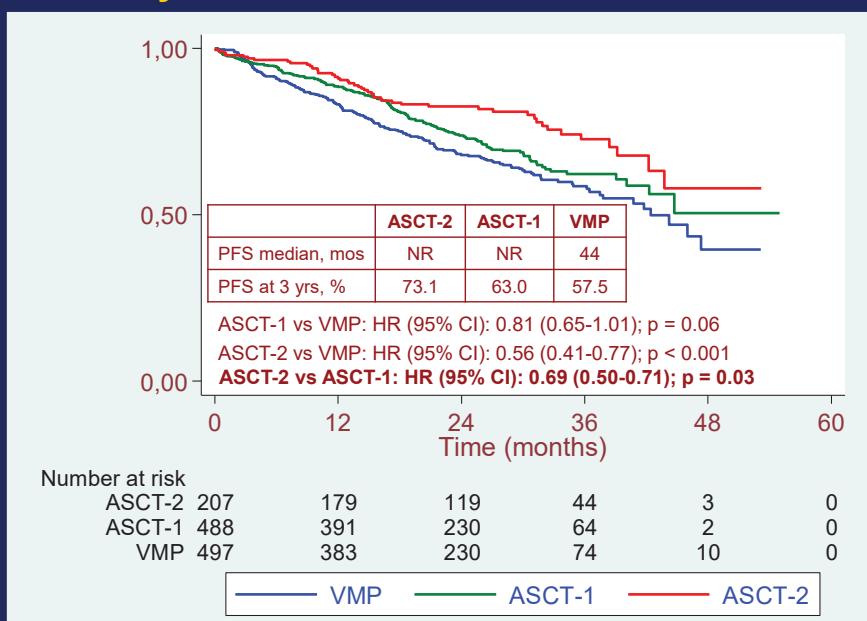
## Multivariate Analysis

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS			
Variables affecting PFS	HR	95% CI	P-value
Best CR+sCR	0.22	0.16-0.30	<0.001
Standard Risk cytogenetics	0.44	0.34-0.57	<0.001
Randomization to ASCT	0.54	0.42-0.68	<0.001
ISS I	0.60	0.43-0.83	0.002

## Response Rates



## PFS by Randomization to ASCT-1 or ASCT-2



## Prospective Randomized Trials comparing “New” Drug CC with ASCT for ND MM

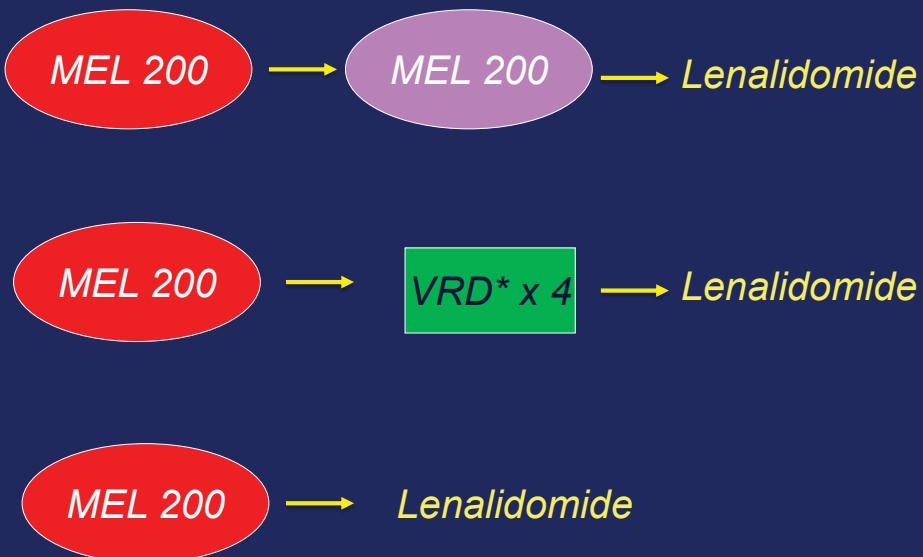
Group	No	Induction	Comparator	RR	PFS	OS
GIMEMA# NEJM 2014	402	RD x4	MPR x6 ASCT x2	>VGPR 63 59	22mo 43mo*	65% 4y 81%*
MultiCenter# Lancet Oncol 2015	389	RD x4	CDR x6 ASCT x2	>VGPR 50 54	29mo 43mo*	68% 4y 77%*
IFM 2009# ASH 2015	700	VRD x3	VRD x5 ASCT + VRD x2	>VGPR 78 88*	34mo 43mo*	83% 4y 81%
EMN# ASCO 2016	1192	VCD x3-4	VMP x4 ASCT 1 or 2	>VGPR 74 85*	44mo NR HR 0.73*	NS (short fu)

Gimema-Palumbo et al; Mutlicenter-Gay et al; IFM 2009-Attal te al; EMN-Cavo et al

## Single versus Double Auto Stem Cell Transplant for Multiple Myeloma

- Attaining a complete remission/near complete remission is important for survival benefit
- Patients in complete remission/very good partial remission after one auto stem cell transplant do not benefit from second auto transplant
  - Confirmed in two trials
    - Attal et al IFM 94; Cavo et al Bologna 96
    - Large US trial (BMT CTN 0702) is re-addressing one versus two transplants
- Only patients with partial remission/stable disease currently receive second transplant (outside of a clinical trial)

## BMT CTN 0702

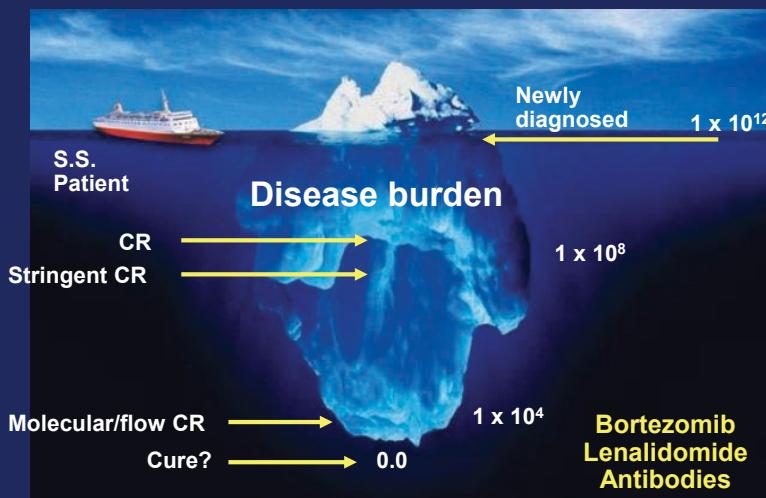


Results available ~ October 2016

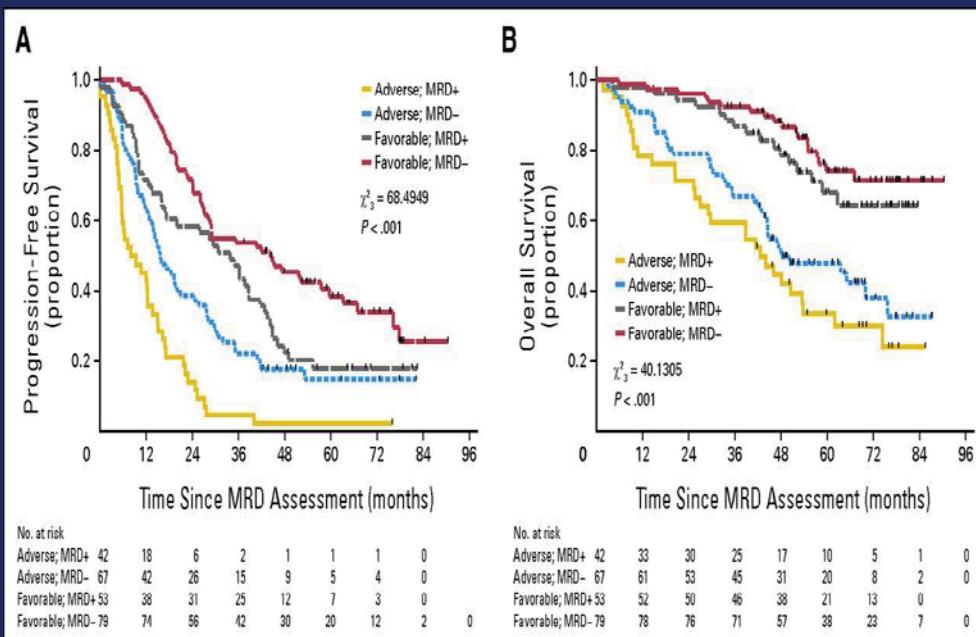
\* Velcade, Revlimid, Dexamethasone

## Assessing and Monitoring Response to Therapy

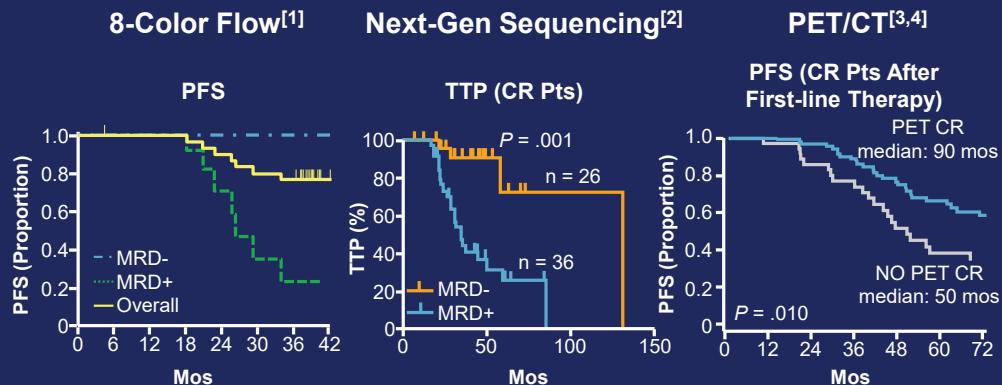
## Getting to Minimal Residual Disease: New Definitions for CR



## Minimal Residual Disease (MRD)



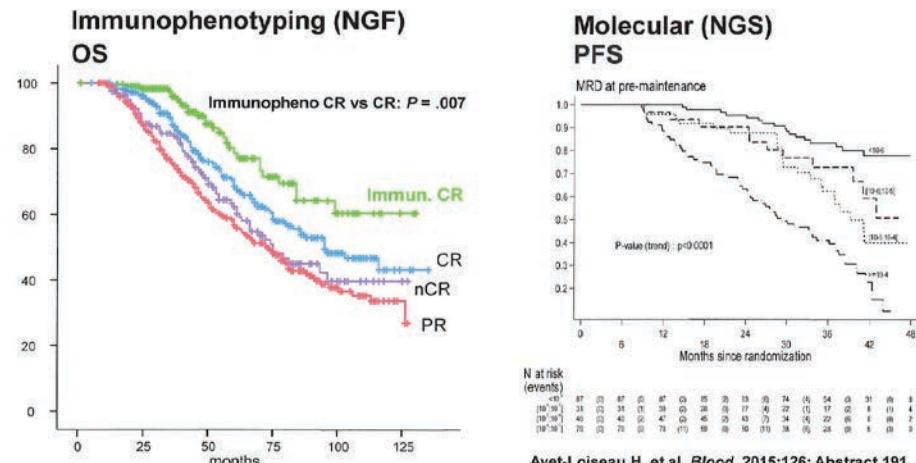
## Methods for Assessing Minimal Residual Disease to Predict Outcome



1. Roussel M, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2014;32:2712-2717. 2. Martinez-Lopez J, et al. Blood. 2014;123:3073-3079.

3. Zamagni E, et al. Blood. 2011;118:5989-95. 4. Zamagni E, et al. ASH 2013. Abstract 1936.

## Immunophenotypic and Molecular Remission *The Deeper the Response, the Longer the Survival*



NGF, next generation flow; NGS, next generation sequencing

Paiva B, et al. Blood. 2008;112: Abstract 737.

Paiva B, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2011;29(12):1627-1633.

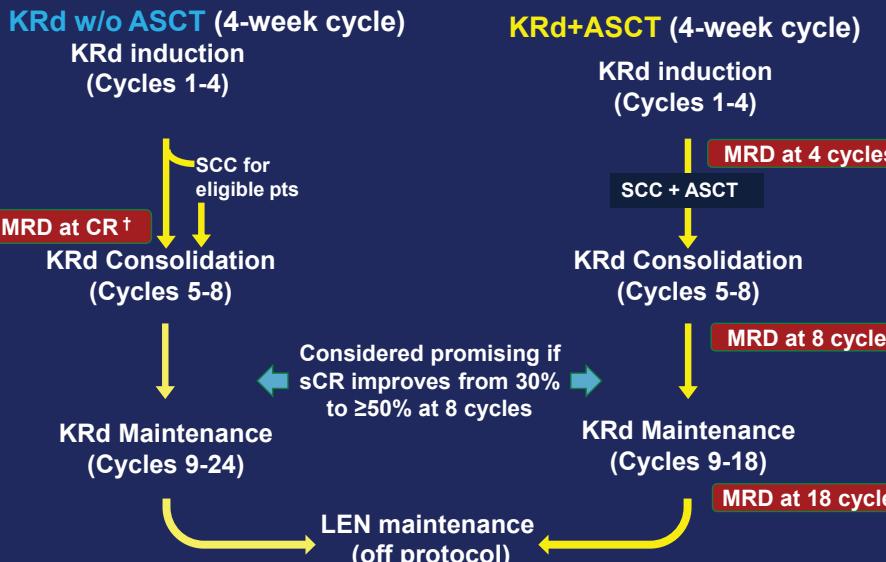
Avet-Loiseau H, et al. Blood. 2015;126: Abstract 191.

## Improved Efficacy After Incorporating Autologous Stem Cell Transplant (ASCT) into KRd Treatment With Carfilzomib (CFZ), Lenalidomide (LEN), and Dexamethasone (Dex) in Newly Diagnosed Multiple Myeloma

Andrzej J. Jakubowiak, Noopur Raje, Ravi Vij, Donna Reece, Jesus G. Berdeja, David Vesole, Sundar Jagannath, Craig Cole, Malek Faham, Jennifer Nam, Leonor Stephens, Erica Severson, Andrea Revethis, Brittany Wolfe, Shaun Rosebeck, Sandeep Gurbuxani, Cara A. Rosenbaum, Jagoda K. Jasielec, Dominik Dytfeld, Kent Griffith, Todd M. Zimmerman



### Treatment Schema



\*All patients received 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 1-2 for cycle 1 only; MTD not reached (phase 2 dose=36 mg/m<sup>2</sup>)  
†Or suspected ≥CR (exploratory)

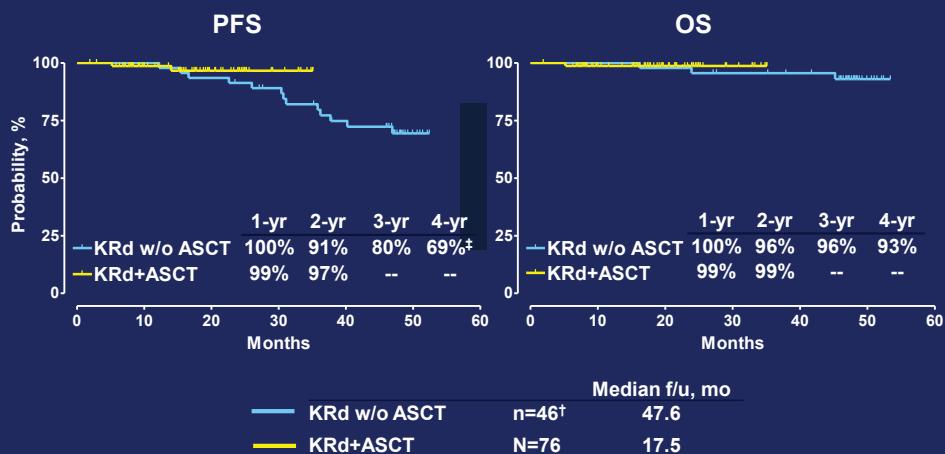
## Baseline Characteristics

	KRd w/o ASCT N=53	KRd+ASCT N=76
<b>Median age, years (range)</b>	59 (35-81)	59 (40-76)
65 years, %	43.4	27.6
<b>ECOG performance status, %</b>		
0-1	88.7	94.7
<b>Stage II/III, %</b>		
ISS	60.4	56.6
D-S	86.8	84.2
<b>Cytogenetic risk by FISH*, %</b>		
High	33.3	36.0
Standard	66.7	64.0
<b>Serum <math>\beta_2</math>-microglobulin</b>		
$\geq 3.5$ mg/L, %	56.6	34.2

\*Defined per IMWG

D-S, Durie-Salmon; FISH, fluorescence in situ hybridization; ISS, International Staging System.

## Treatment Outcomes



‡ 2 patients progressed (1 during pre-ASCT period; 1 after discontinued from the study after ASCT)

† Excludes 7 pts who discontinued to pursue ASCT

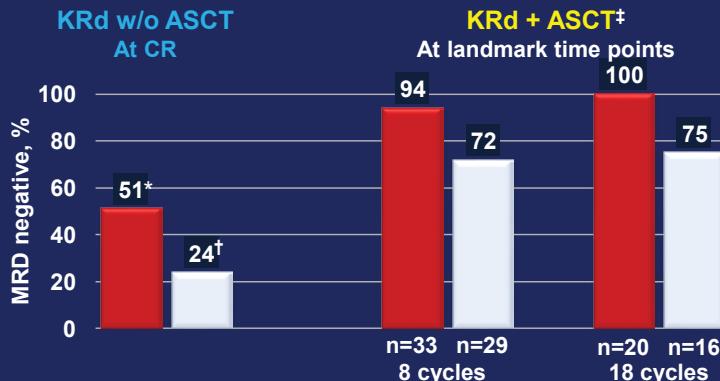
‡ Intent-to-treat (N=53), 4-year PFS 64%

At cut-off date 1/31/16

## MRD Evaluation

█ Multiparameter Flow Cytometry (MFC)  
10 color  
Sensitivity:  $10^{-4} - 10^{-5}$

█ Next generation sequencing (NGS)  
Adaptive Biotechnologies  
Sensitivity:  $10^{-6}$

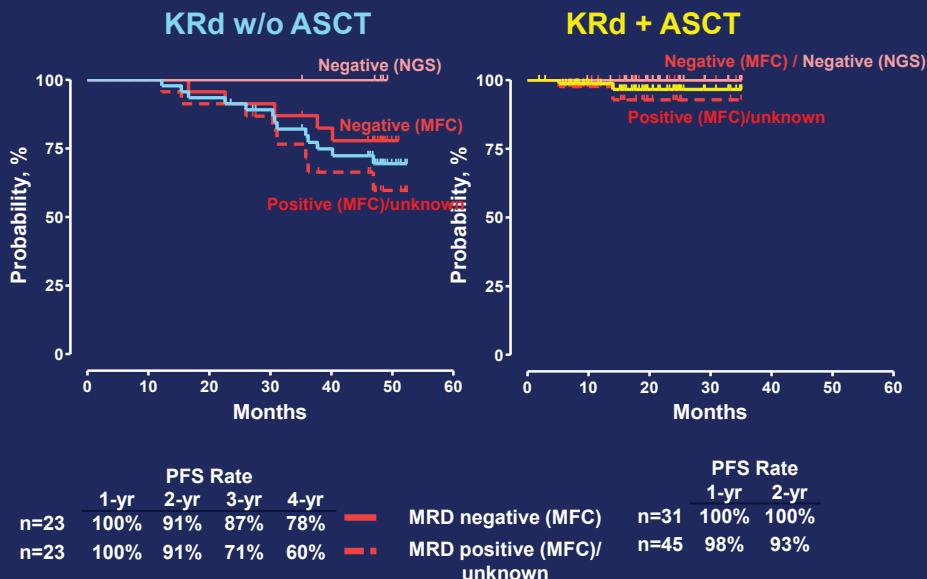


<sup>\*</sup>Estimated rate based on 23 of 26 evaluated pts assessed for MRD by flow cytometry at CR/ suspected CR

<sup>‡</sup>Actual rates in subgroup of pts evaluated for MRD at the end of 8 and 18 cycles regardless of level of response

<sup>†</sup>Estimated rate based on 6 of 16 patients evaluated by MFC and NGS

## Treatment Outcomes – PFS by MRD Status



## Conclusions

- KRd with and w/o ASCT show high rates of deep responses in NDMM, with CR rates appearing higher in KRd+ASCT
  - sCR rate of 68% for KRd+ASCT vs 30% for KRd w/o ASCT at the end of 8 cycles
- KRd treatment results in high rates of MRD (-) disease
  - 94% (MFC) and 72% (NGS) - end of 8 cycles, 100% (MFC) and 75% (NGS) - end of 18 cycles in KRd+ASCT, and 51% by MFC in KRd w/u ASCT – best response
- Deep responses are associated with high rates of PFS and OS
  - For KRd w/u ASCT
    - For all pts 4-yr PFS is 69% and OS 93%
    - For pts MRD (-) by MFC 78% and OS 100%,
  - For KRd+ASCT
    - For all pts 2-yr PFS is trending higher than for KRd w/u ASCT, 97% vs 91%
    - For MRD (-) pts 2-yr PFS 100% vs 91%, respectively
    - All pts alive and 4-year rates too early to estimate

**Backbone for future therapies (eg, with mAbs)  
in the pursuit of “curative” treatment approaches?**

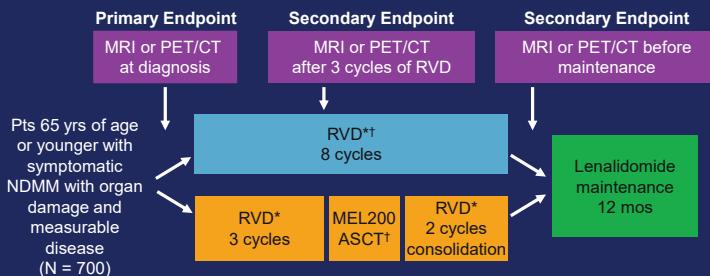
## IFM-DFCI 2009: PFS by MRD

3-Yr PFS, %	MRD Negative (NGS) ( $< 10^{-6}$ )	MRD Positive (NGS) ( $\geq 10^{-6}$ )	P Value
<b>All pts</b>			
▪ Premaintenance	83	53	< .0001
▪ Postmaintenance	90	59	< .0001
<b>Pts achieving CR</b>			
▪ Premaintenance	87	63	.0075
▪ Postmaintenance	92	64	< .0001

- ▶ Many pts MRD negative by FCM were MRD positive by NGS (51% premaintenance, 38% postmaintenance), with similar trends in PFS
- ▶ 13 of 26 pts with t(4;14) achieved MRD negativity; none with del(17p)

## IFM/DFCI 2009: Phase III Study Design

- Phase III randomized study (N = 134 in IMAJEM analysis)



\*RVD: bortezomib 1.3 mg/m<sup>2</sup> IV on Days 1, 4, 8, 11 + lenalidomide 25 mg on Days 1-14 + dexamethasone 40 mg on Days 1, 8, 15.

†Included PBSC collection with cyclophosphamide 3 g/m<sup>2</sup> + G-CSF after cycle 3.14

Avet-Loiseau H, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 191.

## IMAJEM: Study Endpoints

- Primary endpoint: diagnosis and staging
  - Comparing modalities in terms of number of bone lesions at diagnosis
- Secondary endpoint: prognostic impact after 3 cycles of induction therapy and before maintenance
  - Determine relationship between PFS/OS and PET or MRI negativity
- All MRIs and PET/CT scans centrally reviewed by 2 radiologists and 2 nuclear medicine physicians blinded to treatment arm

## IMAJEM Primary Endpoint: Diagnosis and Staging

- MRI of spine and pelvis and whole-body PET/CT equally effective in determining bone involvement at diagnosis (McNemar test = .94;  $P = .33$ )

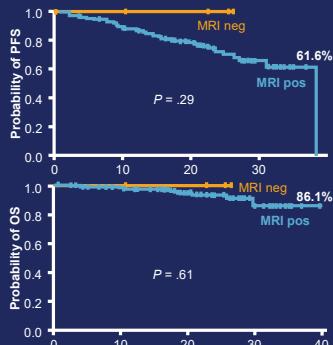
Response, n (%)	MRI	PET/CT
Positivity	127 (94.7)	122 (91)
▪ Focal lesions	46 (34)	44* (33)
▪ Homogeneous diffuse infiltration	41 (31)	12 (9)
▪ Combined diffuse infiltration + focal lesions	35 (26)	66 (49)
▪ Variegation + inhomogeneous BM	5 (4)	NR
▪ Extramedullary disease	NR	10 (7.5)
Normal bone	7 (5)	12 (9)

\*Median number of focal lesions = 3 (range: 0 to > 10); median  $SUV_{max} = 4.1$  (range: 1.5-28.4).

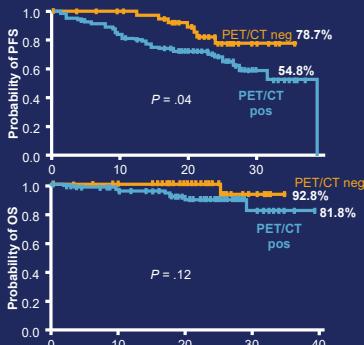
Moreau P, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 395.

## IMAJEM Secondary Endpoint: Prognostic Impact After 3 Induction Cycles

- Negative MRI (3% of pts) not predictive of survival



- Negative PET/CT (32% of pts) associated with improved PFS, not OS



Moreau P, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 395. Reproduced with permission.

## IMWG Criteria for MRD in Multiple Myeloma

**IMWG MRD-Negative Criteria  
(requires CR)**

Response Subcategory	Response Criteria
Sustained MRD-Negative	MRD negative in the marrow (next-generation flow or next-generation sequencing) and by imaging as defined below, confirmed one year apart. Subsequent evaluations can be used to further specify the duration of negativity (eg, MRD negative @ 5 years, etc)
Imaging MRD-Negative	MRD negative as defined below (next-generation flow or next-generation sequencing) PLUS Disappearance of every area of increased tracer uptake found at baseline or a preceding PET/CT
Flow MRD-Negative	Absence of phenotypically aberrant clonal plasma cells by next-generation flow cytometry on bone marrow aspirates using the EuroFlow standard operation procedure for MRD detection in MM (or validated equivalent method) with a minimum sensitivity of 1 in $10^5$ nucleated cells or higher
Sequencing MRD-Negative	Absence of clonal plasma cells by next generation sequencing on bone marrow aspirates in which presence of a clone is defined as less than 2 identical sequencing reads obtained after DNA sequencing of bone marrow aspirates using the Lymphosight® platform (or validated equivalent method) with a minimum sensitivity of 1 in $10^5$ nucleated cells or higher

Kumar SK, et al. *manuscript submitted*

## Role of MRD Assessment

- Remains a research tool, but indications are that lower levels of MRD predict for better outcomes
  - Can contribute to better definition of response
  - Potential to monitor efficacy of therapy
- Best, easily exportable method (EuroFlow, PCR, NGS) and optimal time point is still under investigation
- Even pts who achieve MRD- state can relapse, so all may not be able to stop therapy
- Unsure if changing therapy based on depth of response alters survival outcomes, unsure of next steps for MRD-

## Management of High Risk Cytogenetics

### mSMART 2.0: Classification of Multiple Myeloma

#### High Risk

- FISH
  - Del 17p
  - t (14;16)
  - t (14;20)
- GEP
  - High risk signature

#### Intermediate Risk

- FISH
  - t (4;14)
  - 1q gain
- Complex karyotype
- Metaphase deletion 13 or hypodiploidy
- High PC S-Phase

#### Standard Risk

- All others including
  - Hyperdiploidy
  - Trisomies
  - t (11;14)
  - t (6;14)

mSMART=Stratification for Myeloma And Risk-adapted Therapy.

FISH=Fluorescence in situ hybridization.

GEP=gene expression profiling.

## Summary of Cytogenetic Risk Features: IMWG

	High-risk	Standard-risk
Cytogenetic abnormality	FISH: t(4;14), t(14;16), t(14;20), del(17/17p), gain(1q)	
	Nonhyperdiploid karyotype Karyotype del(13)	All others including: FISH: t(11;14), t(6;14)
	GEP: high-risk signature	

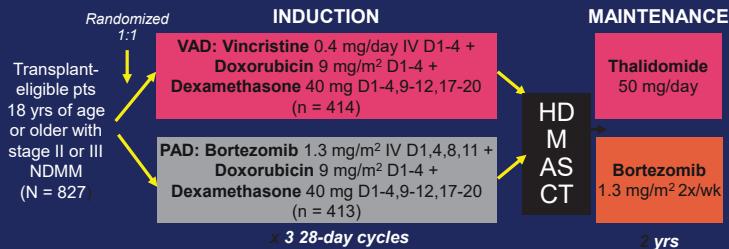
Sonneveld Blood. 2016; 127: 2955-2962

### Survival of high-risk genetic subgroups in randomized, controlled clinical trials of newly diagnosed MM: effect of treatment modalities and novel drugs

FISH	N1/N2	End point	Arm 1	Arm 2	Arm 1 (%)	Arm 2 (%)	Comment	Ref
t(4;14)	26/24	3-y OS	PAD/ASCT/thal idomide <sup>a</sup>	VAD/ASCT/bortezomib <sup>a</sup>	44	66	HOVON65/GMMG-HD4	15
	98/106	4-y OS	VAD	VD	32	63 <sup>b</sup>	IFM-2005	68
	21/23	2-y OS	Thalidomide <sup>c</sup>	Placebo <sup>c</sup>	67	87	TT2	18
	21/29	2-y OS	Thalidomide-TT2	Bortezomib TT3	67	97 <sup>b</sup>	TT2 vs TT3	70
Del(17p)	21/16	3-y OS	VAD/ASCT/thal idomide	PAD/ASCT/bortezomib <sup>a</sup>	17	69 <sup>b</sup>	HOVON65/GMMG-HD4	15
	119/54	4-y OS	VAD	V D	36	50	IFM-2005	68
Nonhyperdiploid	92	3-y OS	VTD	VMP	53	72 <sup>b</sup>	PETHEMA	63
Unfavorable FISH	152/141	3-y OS	CTD	VAD-cyclophosphamide	58	56	MRC IX intensive	62
	96/90	3-y OS	CTD	Placebo MP	34	26	MRC IX nonintensive	61
	99/98	3-y OS	Thalidomide	Placebo	45	69 <sup>b</sup>	MRC IX maintenance	39

## HOVON-65/GMMG-HD4: Study Design

- Randomized, open-label phase III trial



- HDM 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>: 1 cycle for HOVON, 2 cycles for GMMG
- Primary endpoint: PFS adjusted for ISS stage
- Secondary endpoints: Response after induction, HDM and on protocol; OS from randomization; safety; PFS from HDM

Sonneveld P, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2012;30:2946-2955. Sonneveld P, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 27.

## HOVON-65/GMMG-HD4: Double ASCT/HDM Subgroup Analysis II: OS

Survival by Subtype, %*	PAD/Bort (n = 413)		VAD/Thal (n = 414)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Renal impairment (96 mos)	47	48	12	42
		(P = .6)		(P < .001)
t(4;14)	33	64	52	75
		(P = .02)		(P = .01)
amp(1q)	57	79	43	70
		(P < .007)		(P < .001)
del(17p)	65	72	18	66
		(P = .5)		(P < .001)

\*60 months unless otherwise indicated.

Sonneveld P, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 27.

## HOVON-65/GMMG-HD4: Conclusions

- ▶ Investigators conclude that:
  - ▶ Long-term follow-up confirmed PFS, OS benefit of bortezomib-based treatment in transplant-eligible newly diagnosed MM
  - ▶ Bortezomib + 2 cycles of HDM and ASCT improves OS, but not PFS, compared with single cycle of HDM
    - ▶ 96-mo OS: 42% (single cycle) vs 55% (double cycle); HR: 0.071 (95% CI, 0.54-0.94;  $P = .018$ )
  - ▶ Prolonged bortezomib treatment largely abrogates negative effect of some risk factors
    - ▶ Benefit for pts with del(17p) and renal impairment
    - ▶ Limited benefit for pts with t(4;14) or amp(1q)

Sonneveld P, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 27.

## IMWG Consensus Opinion on Treatment of High Risk Multiple Myeloma

- Thalidomide: does not abrogate adverse cytogenetics
- Bortezomib: Partly overcomes adverse effect of t(4;14) and possibly del(17p) on CR, PFS and OS
  - No effect in t(4;14) combined with del(17p)
  - VMP may partly restore PFS
- Lenalidomide/Pomalidomide: Lenalidomide partly improves t(4;14) and del(17p) on PFS but not OS in TE\*; no data supporting IMiDs in non-TE. Promising result os POM in RRMM
- PI plus lenalidomide: Greatly reduces adverse effect of t(4;14) and del(17p) in NDMM.

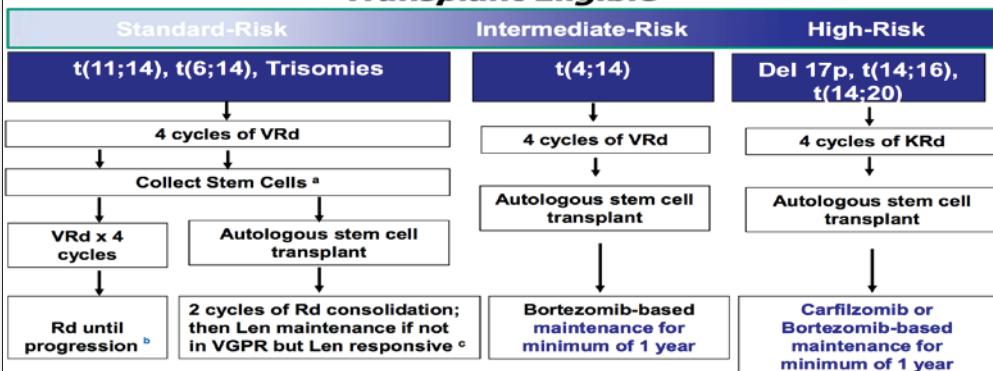
TE = Transplant eligible

## IMWG Consensus Opinion on Treatment of High Risk Multiple Myeloma

- ASCT: Standard therapy for TE NDMM.
  - Double ASCT combined with bortezomib may improve PFS in t(4;14) and/or del(17p)
  - Double ASCT is recommended for patients with high risk cytogenetics
- AlloSCT: Minimal data
  - AlloSCT or Auto-AlloSCT may improve PFS in t(4;14) or del(17p)
  - -Results better at early stage of the disease



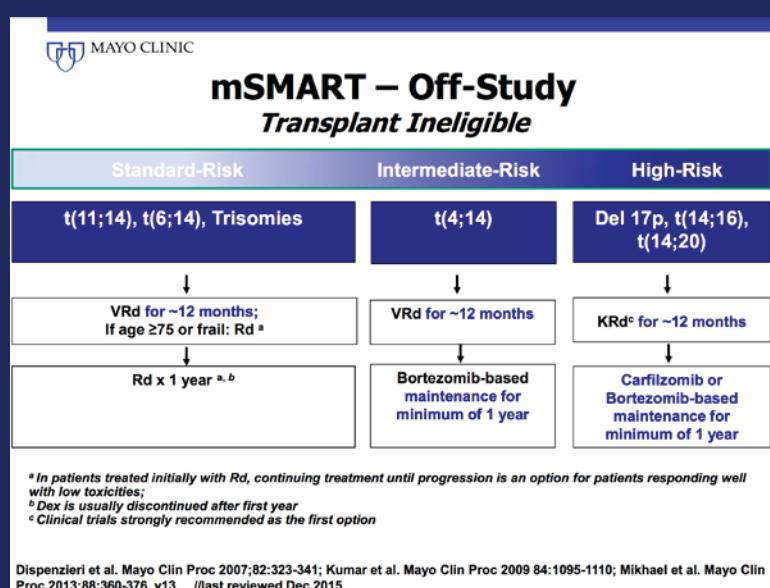
### mSMART – Off-Study *Transplant Eligible*



<sup>a</sup> If age >65 or > 4 cycles of VRd Consider G-CSF plus cytoxan or plerixafor

<sup>b</sup> Continuing Rd for patients responding to Rd and with low toxicities

<sup>c</sup> Consider risks and benefits; If used, consider limited duration 12-24 months





## Jo Caers, MD, PhD

Graduated in 1999 at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Brussels, Belgium). During his medical studies, prof. Ben Van Camp brought him into contact with the myeloma research program. After starting a fellowship in internal medicine, he joined the Laboratory of Hematology and Immunology (headed by Karin Vanderkerken) to start a research project on the biology of multiple myeloma (MM). During his doctoral work, he investigated new players, i.e. osteopontin and bone marrow adipocytes, in the biology of MM. In addition, he investigated the involvement of an angiogenic tetrapeptide AcSDKP and its precursor protein (thymosin-beta4) in regulating MM cell proliferation. Finally, he studied the effects of a novel cytotoxic agent Aplidin on cell proliferation, cell cycle progression, in vivo tumor progression and MM-induced angiogenesis. Jo Caers obtained his doctoral degree in 2009. Meanwhile he finished his formation in hematology at the Saint-Luc Hospital (Université Catholique de Louvain).

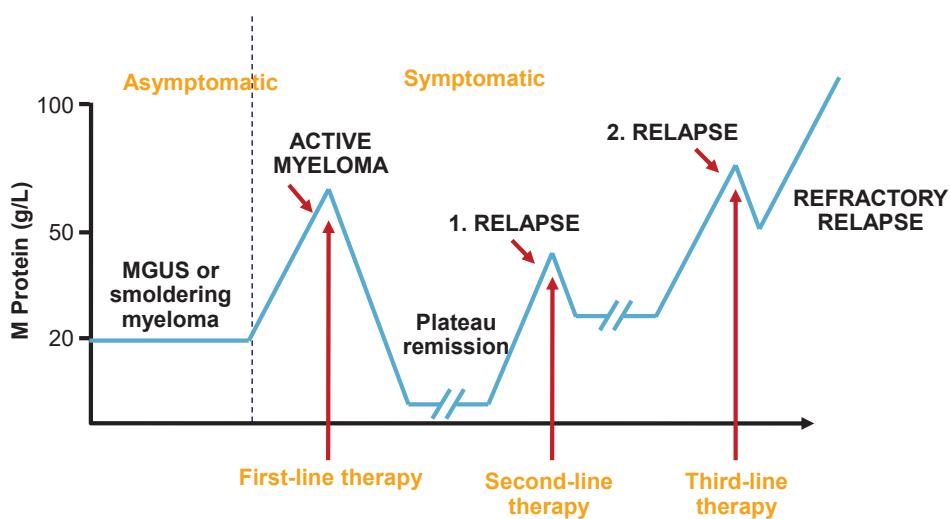
In 2008, he joined the Hematology Department of the Academic Hospital of Liège (CHU Liège). Given his interest in MM, he became implicated in the daily care of MM patients. He joined national and international steering committees (International Myeloma Working Group, Intergroupe Francophone Du Myélome) that work on the diagnosis of MM and related plasma cell malignancies and participated in the development of guidelines on the management of MM precursor diseases: MGUS and smoldering multiple myeloma. He joined two working groups that defined the diagnosis and treatment of plasma cell leukemia and high-risk multiple myeloma. Together with renowned experts in the field, he also reviewed the different imaging techniques to diagnose MM. Finally, he also participated to a major revision of the diagnostic criteria of MM and is heading an international project on the management of solitary plasmacytoma.

His current research topics are: myeloma-related bone disease, imaging of myeloma disease, preclinical studies on anti-myeloma agent.

## Treatment of relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma in 2016

Pr Dr Jo Caers

### Natural History of Multiple Myeloma



## Recommended minimal work-up at relapse

- Medical history and physical examination
- Hemogram
- Biochemistry: creatinine, clearance, LDH, calcium
- Protein studies
  - Total serum protein and serum electrophoresis
  - 24h urine protein electrophoresis
  - Serum and urine immunofixation
  - (free light chains)
- Bone marrow aspirate ± biopsy: non secretory, myelodysplasia
- Imaging CT, MRI or PET/CT
- Clinical relevance of B2-microglobulin and ISS are not clear at time of relapse
- FISH analysis should be performed if
  - not available at diagnosis
  - Normal at diagnosis

Dimopoulos et al. Blood 2011 117 (18) 4701-4705

## Definition of clinical relapse

- Any of the following criteria in 2 consecutive measurements separated by 2 months
- 25% increase from baseline in the M-component
- absolute increase in M-Protein > 0.5g/dl,  
absolute increase in urine M-protein > 200 mg/d,
- difference between involved and uninvolved free light chain levels (absolute increase must be >10 mg/dl)

Laubach et al. Leukemia. 2016 May;30(5):1005-17

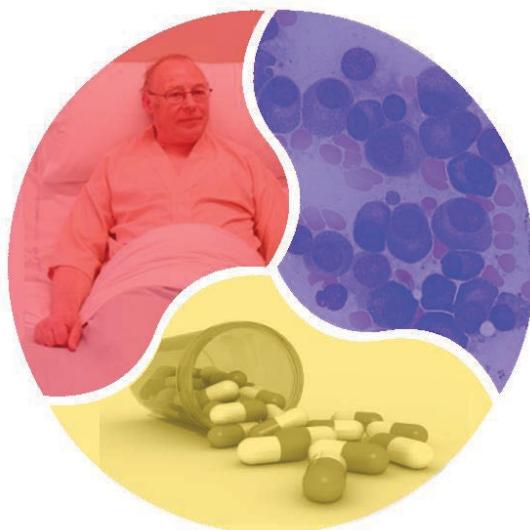
## Definition of clinical relapse

- Development of new soft-tissue plasmacytomas or bone lesions.
- Definite increase ( $\geq 50\%$ ) in size of existing plasmacytomas or bone lesions
- Hypercalcemia ( $\geq 11,5 \text{ mg/dl} \approx 2,875 \text{ mmol/L}$ )
- Decrease in hg of  $\geq 2 \text{ g/dl}$  or below  $10 \text{ g/dl}$  because of myeloma
- Rise in serum creatinine by  $\geq 2 \text{ mg/dl}$  due to myeloma
- Hyperviscosity requiring therapeutic intervention

## Indicators for Treatment of Relapsed Myeloma

- Consider watch and wait for
  - Indolent, slow increase of biochemical relapse and absence of mild organ involvement; frequent controls
- Consider immediate treatment for
  - Significant biochemical/paraprotein progression/relapse
  - Previous aggressive presentation/clinical behaviour
  - Increasing M-protein, particularly light chains in urine
  - Anemia
  - Unexplained serious subjective complaints

## Factors relevant for treatment selection

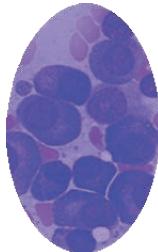


### Patient-related



- Age and Frailty score
- WHO performance status
- Co-morbidities
- Transplant eligibility
- Residual or late effects of prior therapies
- Pre-existing (peripheral) neuropathy and/or thrombotic events

## Disease-related



- Type and risk status of the initial disease
- Response and response duration with prior therapies
- Presence of refractory or extramedullary disease
- Aggressiveness of current relapse

## Treatment-related



- Response to prior therapies
- Previous use of Imids, Proteasome inhibitors, alkylators
- Prior autologous stem cell transplantation
- Dual or triple drug combinations
- Bone marrow reserve
- Expected efficacy & toxicity
- Availability, cost and management
- Expectations of the patient

Patient-specific		Disease-specific		Treatment-specific	
Age	Consider ASCT in younger patients	Good Prognosis	Retreatment with effective first line	Significant response/PFS with well tolerated drug	Consider retreatment
Neuropathy	Avoid bortezomib and thalidomide. If not, give bortezomib weekly and SQ	Symptomatic or rapidly progressive	Switch drug class, use novel agents	Insufficient response to prior treatment	Switch drug class, and change regimen
Nephropathy by light chains	Use bortezomib combination or lenalidomide at adapted dose	High risk cytogenetics	Use bortezomib combinations	All common regimens exploited	Conseider DCEP, DT-PACE, ...

## Important questions at the start of treatment of relapsed myeloma

- Is **retreatment** with novel agents feasible
- When should treatment be **switched** ot another class of agens?
- Wat are the treatmetn strategies for patients with **co-morbidities or complications?**
- When should we use single agent versus **drug combinations?**

## Treatment strategy for MM at first relapse

At first relapse



Switch if:

- Short remission
- Long term treatment
- Upfront toxicities



Retreatment if:

- Long remission
- Short upfront treatment
- No toxicity



Optimalisation:

- 2 drug regimen  
3 drug regimen

## Retreatment with Imids

Mayo Clinic Prospective Database Study

### Patient characteristics and responses at retreatment with lenalidomide or thalidomide

Initial > repeat Imid	Len – Len (48)	Len-Thal (11)	Thal-Len (58)	Thal-Thal (23)
Median prior therapies	2	1	2	2
Median time from diagnosis (months)	26	13	31	23
ORR %	54	20	48	30
≥ VGPR %	45	-	33	-
Median TTP (months)	16	3	9	6

<b>Len-Len</b>	MM-009 and MM-010 trials (ORR 61%) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Thal-Len</b>	ORR 56.2% <sup>2</sup> , 61.5% <sup>3</sup>
<b>Thal - Thal</b>	Thal-Dex 55% <sup>4</sup> Thal monotherapy 29% <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dimopoulos MA et al Leukemia 2009; 23:2147-52

<sup>2</sup> Gulielmetti T et al. Eur J Cancer. 2011; 47: 814-8

<sup>3</sup> Wang et al. Blood. 2006; 112:4445-51

<sup>4</sup> Dimopoulos MA et al Ann Oncol 2001;12:991-5

<sup>5</sup> Glasmacher et al. Br J Haematol. 2005; 132: 584-93

## Adding of extra drug to existing combination

- Revlimid/Endoxan/Prednisone was feasible and effective in a retrospective pilot with 14 heavily pre-treated len-dex refractory myeloma patients (van de Donk, BJH 2010)
- However, the optimal dose of LEN with continuous oral cyclophosphamide and prednisone has not yet been defined

	Cohort	Lenalidomide	Cyclophosphamide	Prednisone mg
	1	10	100	20
	2	15	50	20
	3	15	100	20
	4	25	50	20
	5	25	100	20

## Rev-Endoxan-Pred (Phase 1 / 2)

- REP was feasible and effective in a retrospective pilot with 14 heavily pre-treated len-dex refractory myeloma patients (van de Donk, BJH 2010)
- However, the optimal dose of LEN with continuous oral cyclophosphamide and prednisone has not yet been defined

	All patients n=21	LEN and BOR refractory patients n=16	Patients with high-risk MM by FISH analysis n=9
VGPR	33%	31%	44%
≥ PR	67%	69%	78%
≥ MR	76%	75%	89%
≥ SD	86%	88%	89%
Mean PFS	6.3 m		
Mean OS	15.5 m		

Nijhof I et al. ASH 2013:abstract 287

## Meta-analysis of bortezomib retreatment

- Systemic literature review identified 23 studies (n= 1051) of bortezomib retreatment

Parameter	Outcome	Len-Dex
Overall response rate	39 %	
Relapsed patients	57 %	61 %
Refractory patients	23 %	
Median time to progression	7,5 m	13,4 m
Median PFS	5,8 m	
Median overall survival	16,6 m	

Knopf KB et al. Blood 2012 120 #1863  
Dimopoulos MA et al Leukemia 2009; 23:2147-52

## Treatment-related



- Response to prior therapies
- Previous use of Imids, Proteasome inhibitors, alkylators
- Prior autologous stem cell transplantation
- Dual or triple drug combinations
- Bone marrow reserve
- Expected efficacy & toxicity
- Availability, cost and management
- Expectations of the patient

## 2015-2016 arrival of potent triplet therapies



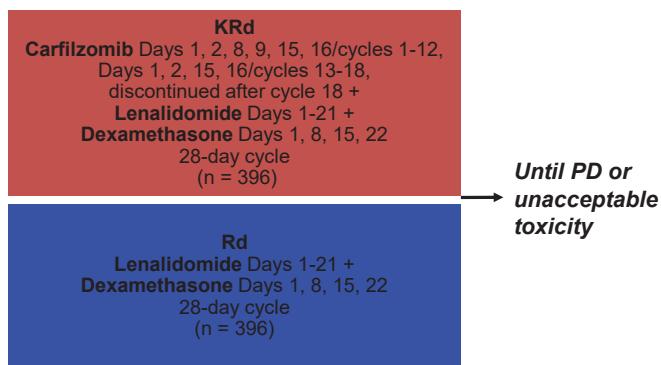
- Carfilzomib-Lenalidomide-dex
- Elotuzumab-Lenalidomide -dex
- Ixazomib-Lenalidomide-dex

## Aspire: KRD vs RD

- Planned interim analysis of a randomized, open-label phase III trial

*Stratified by  $\beta_2$ -microglobulin, prior bortezomib, and prior lenalidomide*

Pts with relapsed or progressive MM,  
1-3 prior treatments  
with  $\geq$  PR in  
 $\geq$  1 prior regimen,  
ECOG PS 0-2, and  
CrCl  $\geq$  50 mL/min  
(N = 792)



Carfilzomib: 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> Days 1, 2 of cycle 1; 27 mg/m<sup>2</sup> thereafter. Lenalidomide: 25 mg. Dexamethasone: 40 mg.

Stewart AK, et al. N Engl J Med. 2015;372:142-152.

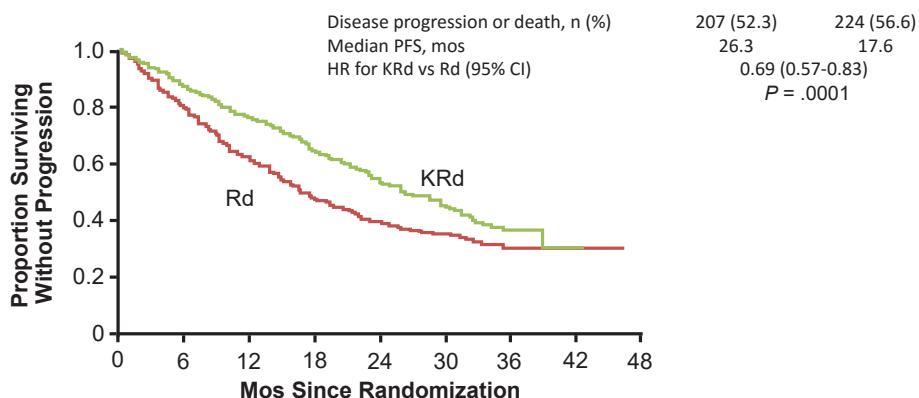
## ASPIRE: Responses in ITT Population

Response	KRd (N = 396)	Rd (N = 396)	P Value
$\geq$ CR, %	31.8	9.3	< .001
▪ sCR	14.1	4.3	
▪ CR	17.7	5.1	
$\geq$ VGPR% %	69.9	40.4	< .001
SD or PD, %	3.5	14.9	
Median TTR, mos	1.0	1.0	
Median DoR, mos (95% CI)	28.6 (24.9-31.3)	21.2 (16.7-25.8)	

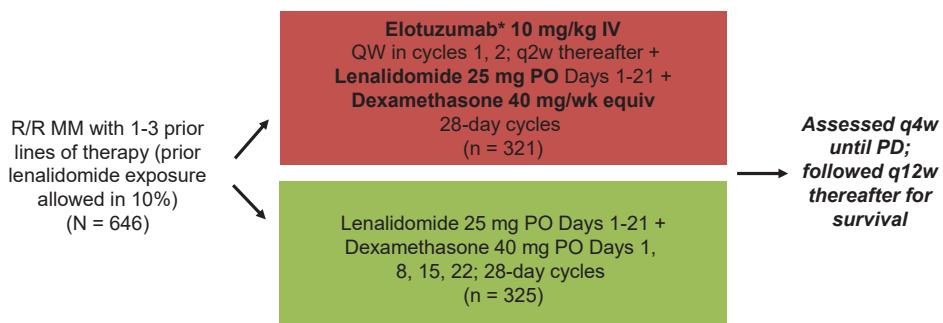
- Significant improvement in ORR in KRd arm vs Rd (87.1% vs 66.7%, respectively; P < .001)

## ASPIRE: PFS

- Significant improvement in PFS in KRd arm vs Rd arm



- Randomized, open-label, multicenter international phase III trial



\*Premedication administered before elotuzumab.

- Primary endpoints: PFS, ORR
- Secondary endpoints: OS (data not mature), DoR, QoL, safety

## ELOQUENT-2: Efficacy

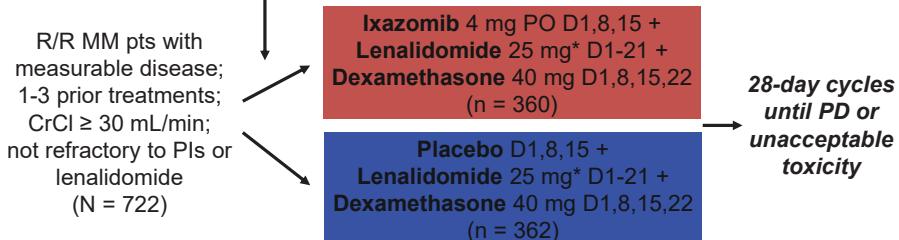
Outcome	Elotuzumab + Len/Dex (n = 321)	Len/Dex (n = 325)	HR (95% CI)
PFS			
▪ Median, mos	19.4	14.9	0.73 (0.60-0.89); <i>P</i> = .0014
▪ 1 yr, %	68	57	
▪ 2 yrs, %	41	27	
▪ 3 yrs, %	26	18	
Median time to next treatment, mos	33	21	0.62 (0.50-0.77)
ORR, %	79	66	
Interim OS, mos	43.7	39.6	0.77 (0.61-0.97); <i>P</i> = .0257

- PFS benefit seen with elotuzumab in all predefined subgroups

## TOURMALINE-MM1: Study Design

- Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase III trial<sup>[1]</sup>

*Stratified by prior therapy (1 vs 2-3),  
ISS stage (I-II vs III), and prior PI  
exposure (yes vs no)*



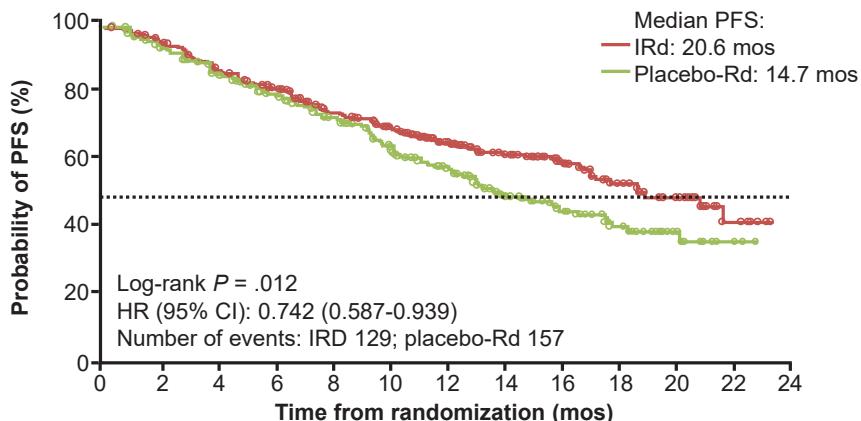
\*10 mg for pts with CrCl ≤ 60 or ≤ 50 mL/min.

- Primary endpoint: PFS by IRC per IMWG criteria<sup>[2]</sup>

- Secondary endpoints (data not yet mature): OS, OS in del(17p) pts

## TOURMALINE-MM1: PFS

- Addition of ixazomib to Rd resulted in 35% improvement in PFS vs Rd alone



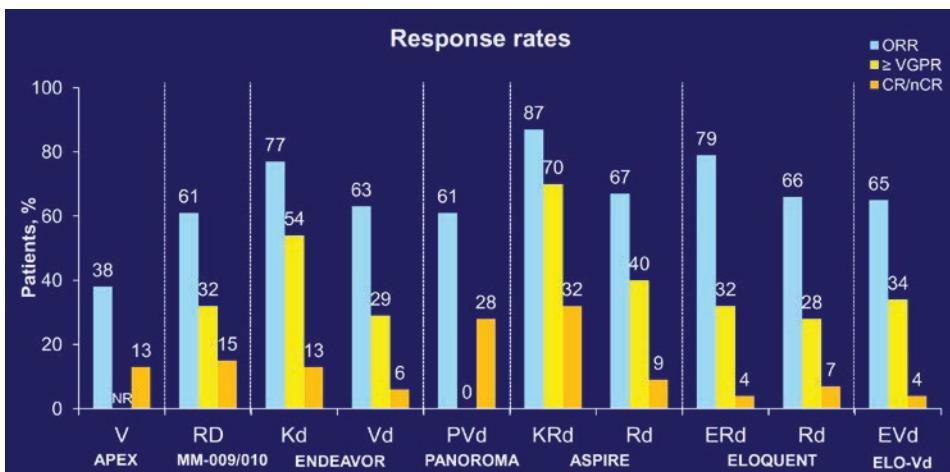
- PFS benefit with ixazomib seen in all prespecified subgroups, including cytogenetic high risk, PI and IMiD exposed

Moreau P, et al. ASH 2015. Abstract 727.

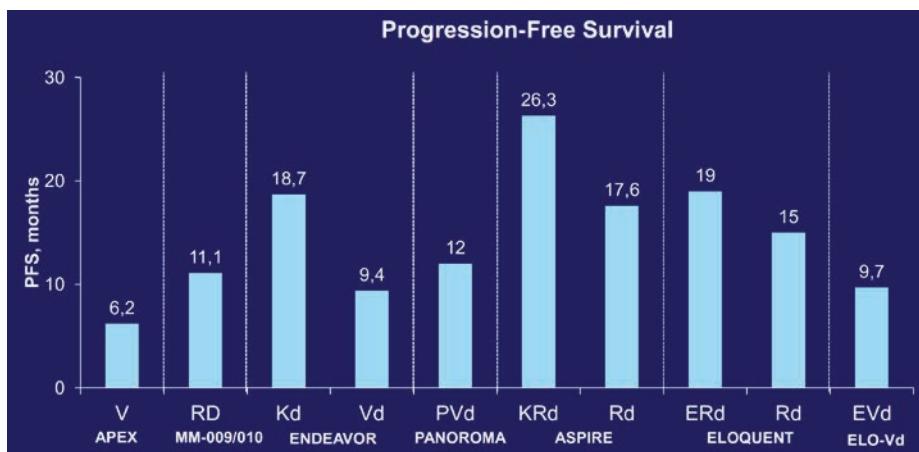
## TOURMALINE-MM1: Efficacy

	IRd (n = 360)	Rd (N = 362)	HR / OR (IRd vs Rd)	P-value
Confirmed ORR ( $\geq$ PR)	78.3	71.5	OR, 1.44	0.035
CR+VGPR	48.1	39.0	OR, 1.45	0.014
CR	11.7	6.6	OR, 1.87	0.019
PR	66.7	64.9	-	-
VGPR	36.4	32.3	-	-
Median time to first response, mos	1.1	1.9	-	-
Median duration of response, mos	20.5	15.0	-	-
Median TTP, mos	21.4	15.7	HR, 0.712	0.007

## Response rates across studies



## Progression free survival



## Treatment for standard risk

1 <sup>st</sup> line Tx VMP		1 <sup>st</sup> line Tx LenDex		1 <sup>st</sup> line Tx VTD/VCD	
2 <sup>nd</sup> line Tx		2 <sup>nd</sup> line Tx		2 <sup>nd</sup> line Tx	
<u>Indolent</u> Rd (Frail) Kd (if Rd)	<u>Aggressive</u> KRd (very fit) ERd (fit) IRd (between KRd and ERd)	<u>Early</u> VCD or Kd	<u>Late</u> Len+ cyclo+pred Kd or VCD/VMP	<u>PFS&gt;24m</u> 2 <sup>nd</sup> ASCT	<u>PFS&lt;24m</u> KRd ERd/IRD Rd
3 <sup>rd</sup> line Tx		3 <sup>rd</sup> line Tx		3 <sup>rd</sup> line Tx	
Pom based ± cyclo or PI Kd could be an option		Pom based ± cyclo		Pom based ± cyclo Kd if Rd in 2 <sup>nd</sup> line	
4 <sup>th</sup> Line Tx		4 <sup>th</sup> line Tx		4 <sup>th</sup> line Tx	
Kd if Pomdex in 3 <sup>rd</sup> line Pom based if Kd in 3 <sup>rd</sup> line		Difficult to predict		Difficult to predict	

Daratumumab to be used ASAP

## Treatment for high risk

1 <sup>st</sup> line Tx VMP		1 <sup>st</sup> line Tx LenDex		1 <sup>st</sup> line Tx VTD/VCD
2 <sup>nd</sup> line Tx		2 <sup>nd</sup> line Tx		2 <sup>nd</sup> line Tx
<u>FIT</u> KRd (IRd)	<u>FRAIL</u> Rd (ERd)	<u>FIT</u> Kd (Id)	<u>FRAIL</u> Id (Kd)	KRd
3 <sup>rd</sup> line Tx		3 <sup>rd</sup> line Tx		3 <sup>rd</sup> line Tx
Dara or Pom based regimen		Daratumumab		Difficult to predict Pom based regimen
4 <sup>th</sup> Line Tx		4 <sup>th</sup> line Tx		4 <sup>th</sup> line Tx
Tx option that has not been used yet		Difficult to predict		Difficult to predict

Daratumumab to be used ASAP





## Jorge J. Castillo, MD

Dr. Castillo is the Assistant Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School. He was born in the northern coast of Peru. He received his medical degree in Mexico City, and completed his Medicine and Hematology and Oncology training in New England. For the last two years, Dr. Castillo has been appointed as an Assistant Professor at Harvard Medical School and his clinical practice focuses exclusively on patients with Waldenström Macroglobulinemia. He is currently the principal investigator for a series of clinical studies evaluating highly effective non-chemotherapeutic approaches for Waldenström Macroglobulinemia.

# How I treat Waldenström Macroglobulinemia in 2016



**Jorge J. Castillo, MD**  
Assistant Professor of Medicine  
Harvard Medical School  
[Jorgej\\_castillo@dfci.harvard.edu](mailto:Jorgej_castillo@dfci.harvard.edu)

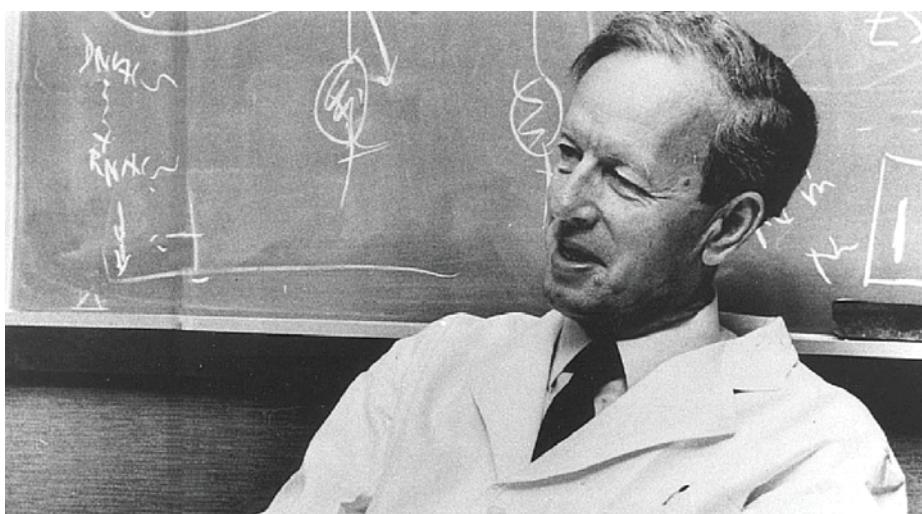
## Disclosures

### Consulting

- Otsuka Pharmaceuticals
- Biogen IDEC
- Alexion Pharmaceuticals

### Research Funding

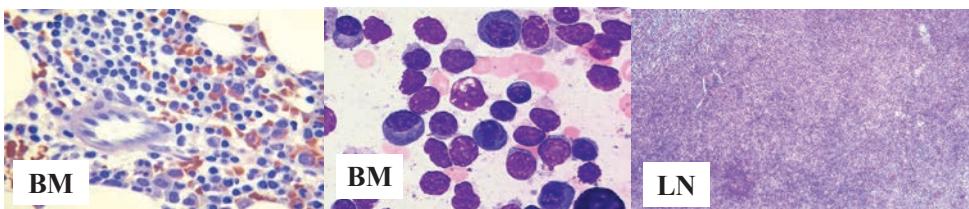
- Millennium Pharmaceuticals
- Gilead Sciences
- Pharmacyclics Inc.
- Abbvie Inc.



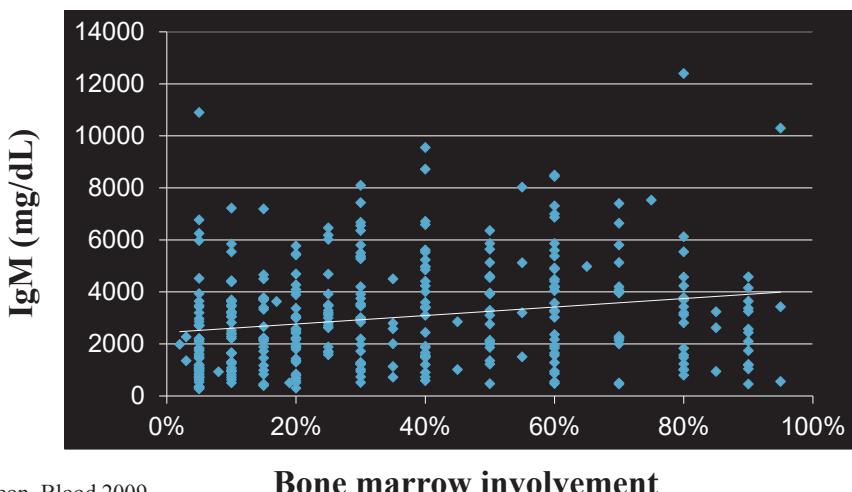
Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia – first described by  
Jan Gosta Waldenström in 1944.

## Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma

- Cellular Morphology: lymphocytes, lymphoplasmacytic cells, plasma cells
- BM Pattern: interstitial with diffuse or nodular infiltrates with excess mast cells associated with lymphoid aggregates.
- LN/SP: diffuse pattern



## No relationship between serum IgM levels and BM involvement in WM



Treon, Blood 2009

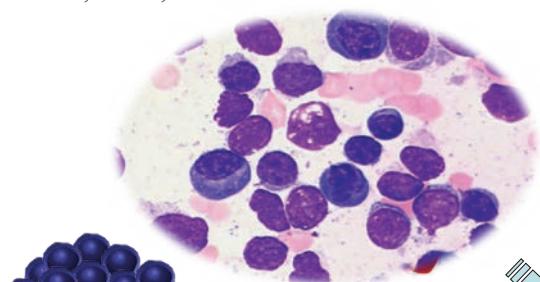
### Bone marrow involvement

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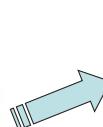
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## Manifestations of WM Disease

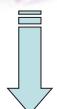
↓HCT, ↓PLT, ↓WBC



Adenopathy,  
splenomegaly  
≤20% (at Dx)



Hyperviscosity  
Syndrome:  
Nosebleeds,  
headache,  
Impaired vision  
>4.0 CP



Hepcidin  
↓Fe Anemia



IgM Neuropathy (22%)  
Cryoglobulinemia (10%)  
Cold Agglutininemia (5%)

Treon, Hematol Oncol 2013

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## Hyperviscosity Related Retinal Changes in WM



- Retinal vein dilatation seen IgM >4,000 mg/dL
- Retrograde flow and hemorrhages >6,000 mg/dL

Stone, Clin Lymphoma 2005; Menke, Arch Ophthal 2006.



## Cryoglobulinemia in a patient with Waldenström macroglobulinemia



## Peripheral Neuropathy in WM

- 20% of WM patients; more often in patients with IgM <1,000
- Demyelinating
  - Antibodies anti-MAG, anti-GM1
- Axonal
  - Amyloidosis
  - Diabetes, HIV, thyroid disease, B12
- Small fiber neuropathy



Treon et al, ASCO 2010.  
Photomicrograph Courtesy Todd Levine, MD

## NCCN Guidelines for Initiation of Therapy in WM

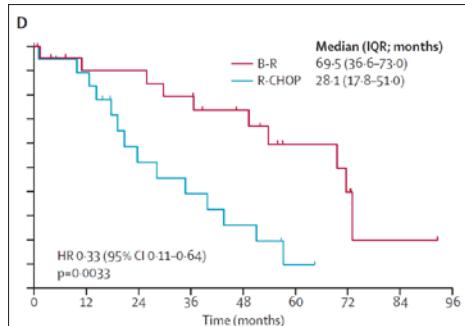
- Hb  $\leq$ 10 g/dL on basis of disease
- PLT  $<$ 100,000 mm<sup>3</sup> on basis of disease
- Symptomatic hyperviscosity ( $>$ 4.0 cp)
- Moderate/severe peripheral neuropathy
- Symptomatic lymphadenopathy or hepatosplenomegaly
- Symptomatic cryoglobulins, cold agglutinins, autoimmune-related events, amyloidosis.

Kyle, Semin Oncol 2003; Anderson, JNCCN 2016.

## Bendamustine and rituximab

### Subset analysis RCT

- Bendamustine-R (N=22) vs. CHOP-R (N=19)
- Good option for patients with lymphadenopathy or enlarged liver/spleen
- ORR 80%; CR 20%
- PFS 69 months



### Adverse events

- Potential stem cell toxicity
- Cytopenias
- Infusion reactions
- 0.5-1% risk of secondary leukemia

Rummel, Lancet 2013  
Treon CLML 2011

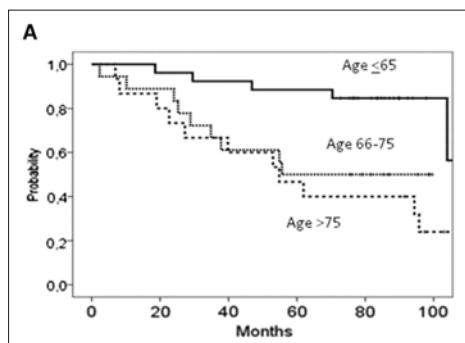


## Cyclophosphamide-based therapy

### Phase II studies

- Combined with rituximab and dexamethasone (CDR)
- Widely available
- Well tolerated
- ORR 83%; CR 7%
- Median PFS 3 years when given upfront

Dimopoulos, JCO 2007  
Buske, Leukemia 2009  
Kastritis Blood 2015



### Adverse events

- Alopecia
- Cytopenias
- 1% risk of secondary leukemia



## Bortezomib-based therapy

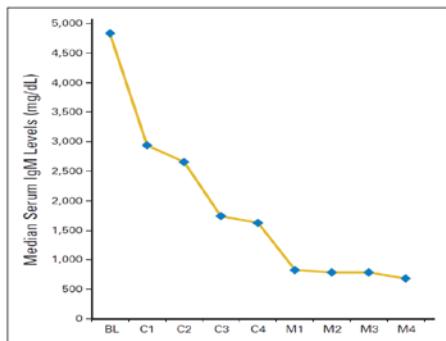
### Advantages

- Combined with rituximab and dexamethasone (BDR)
- ORR 80-90%
- CR 10-20%
- Median TTR: 4-8 weeks
- No risk of secondary malignancies

Treon, JCO 2009

Ghobrial, AJH 2010

Dimopoulos, Blood 2013.



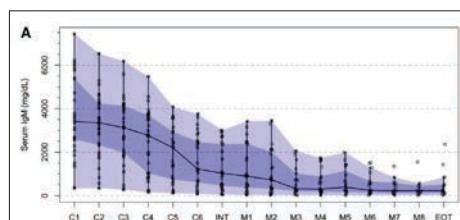
### Disadvantages

- Peripheral neuropathy – less with weekly or SQ
- Thrombocytopenia
- Steroids and zoster prophylaxis

## Carfilzomib-based therapy

### Advantages

- Combined with rituximab and dexamethasone (CARD)
- ORR 87%
- CR 3%; VGPR 35%
- Less neuropathy (<5%)



### Disadvantages

- Increases glucose and cholesterol
- Hypogammaglobulinemia
- Heart problems: HTN, CAD
- Steroids and zoster prophylaxis

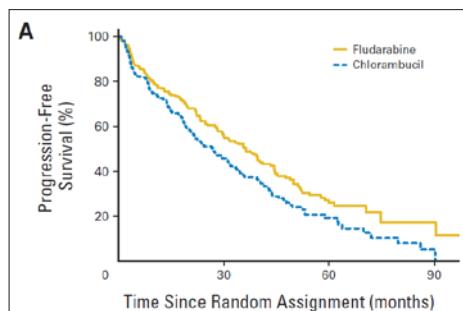
Treon, Blood 2014

# Nucleoside analogues

## Advantages

- Randomized study showed fludarabine better than chlorambucil
- ORR: 48% vs. 39%
- Median PFS: 36 vs. 27 months
- ORR 80% when rituximab added

Dimopoulos, JCO 2009  
Leleu, JCO 2009  
Leblond JCO 2013



## Disadvantages

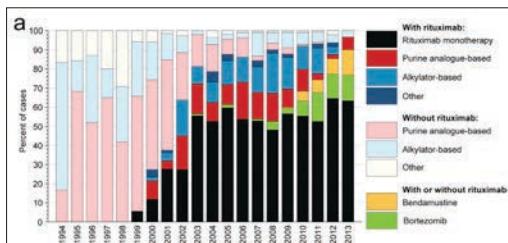
- Risk of MDS/AML is 5-10%
- Avoid in ASCT candidates
- Lower doses for older patients

# Rituximab single agent

## Advantages

- Well tolerated
- ORR: 30-40%
- Median TTR 3-4 months
- Most commonly used regimen for Waldenström in the US.

Treon CCR 2001  
Castillo BJH 2015  
Olszewski Oncologist 2016



## Disadvantages

- Delayed responses
- Infusion reactions
- Avoid if IgM >4,000 mg/dL or HV
- IgM flare: 40% of patients
- Rituximab Intolerance (7%)  
– Consider Ofatumumab.

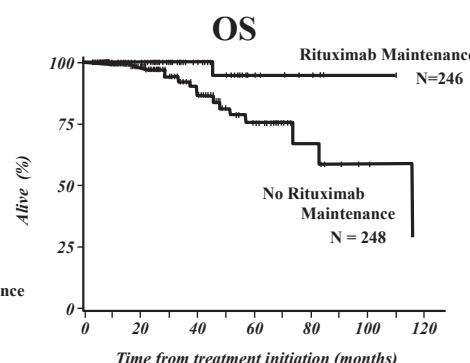
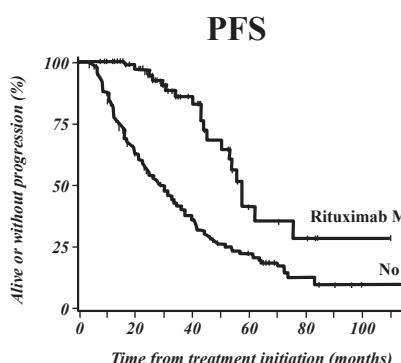
## To Maintain or Not to Maintain?



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## Observation vs. maintenance rituximab therapy



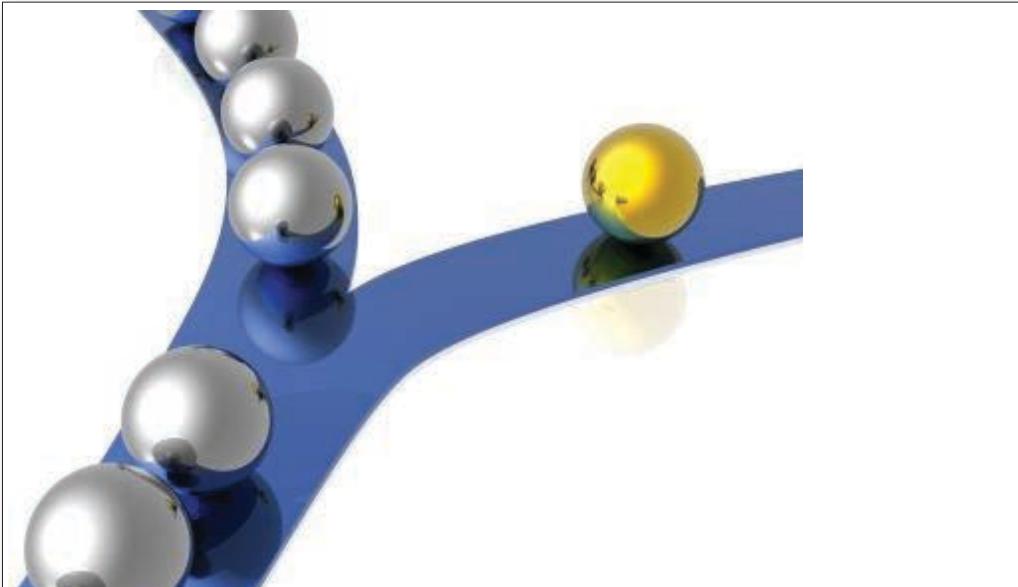
### Disadvantages

- Infusion reactions
- Increased risk of infections
- Hypogammaglobulinemia

Treon Br J Haematol 2011

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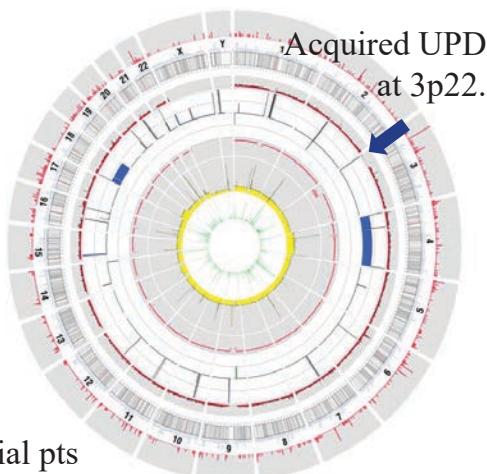
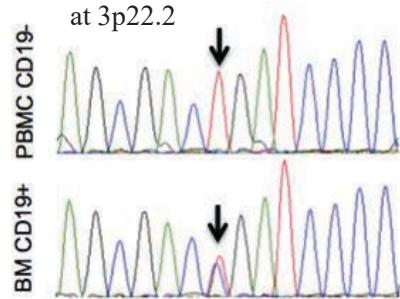


## New Directions in WM



### MYD88 L265P Somatic Mutation

C to G at position 38186241  
at 3p22.2



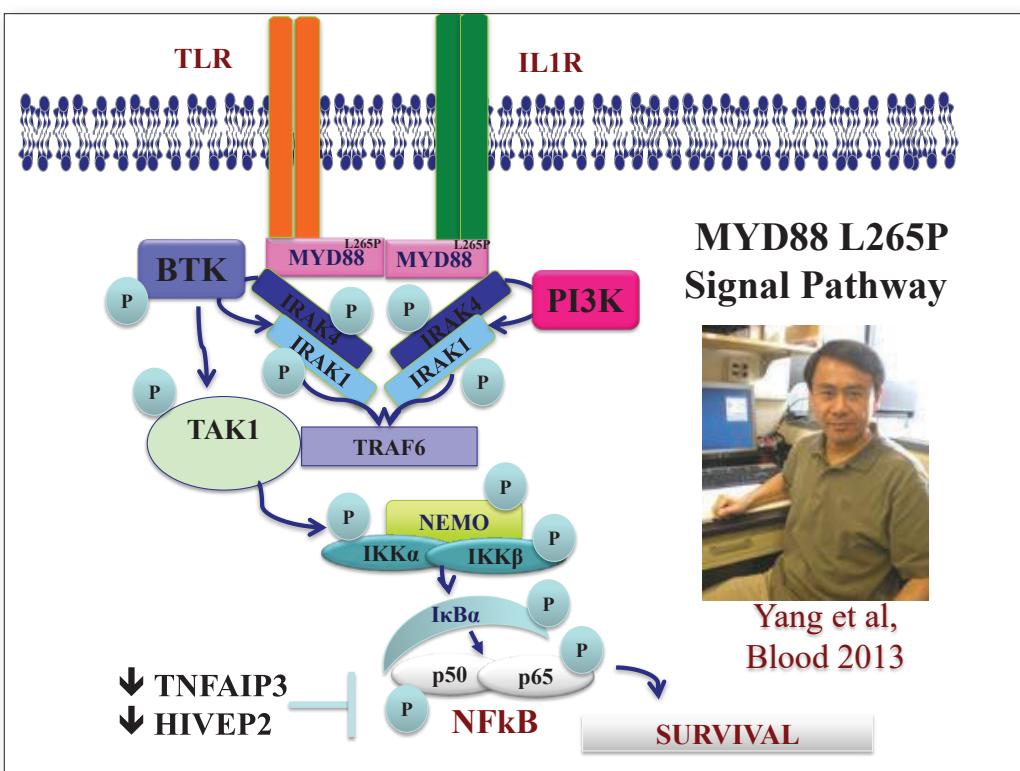
- 91% of WM pts
- 10% IGM MGUS
- No difference sporadic vs. familial pts

Treon, NEJM 2012



## MYD88 L265P in WM/IGM MGUS

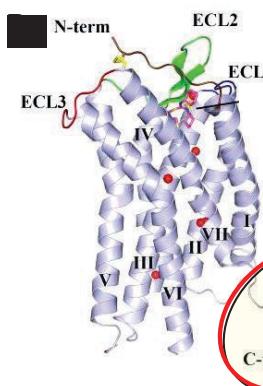
		METHOD	TISSUE	WM	IGM MGUS
Treon	USA	WGS/Sanger	BM CD19 <sup>+</sup>	91%	10%
Xu	USA	AS-PCR	BM CD19 <sup>+</sup>	93%	54%
Gachard	France	PCR	BM	70%	
Varettoni	Italy	AS-PCR	BM	100%	47%
Landgren	USA	Sanger	BM		54%
Jiminez	Spain	AS-PCR	BM	86%	87%
Poulain	France	PCR	BM CD19 <sup>+</sup>	80%	
Argentou	Greece	PCR-RFLP	BM	92%	1/1 MGUS
Willenbacher	Austria	Sanger	BM	86%	
Mori	Japan	AS-PCR/BSiE1	BM	80%	
Ondrejka	USA	AS-PCR	BM	100%	
Ansell	USA	WES/AS-PCR	BM	97%	
Patkar	India	AS-PCR	BM	85%	





## WHIM-like CXCR4 C-tail mutations in WM

*Warts, Hypogammaglobulinemia, Infection, and Myelokathexis.*



Most common: CXCR4<sup>C1013G (S338X)</sup>

CXCR4 C-tail mutation in WM				
308	320	330	340	350
KFKTSAQHALTS	VSRGSSLKILSKG	KRGHHSSV	TESESSSFHSS	
<b>CXCR4 C-tail mutation in WHIM</b>				
308	320	330	340	350
KFKTSAQHALTS	VSRGSSLKILSKG	KRGHHSSV	STESESSSFHSS	

Somatic WHIM-CXCR4 Mutations were detected in 21/63 patients (34%) on ibrutinib study.

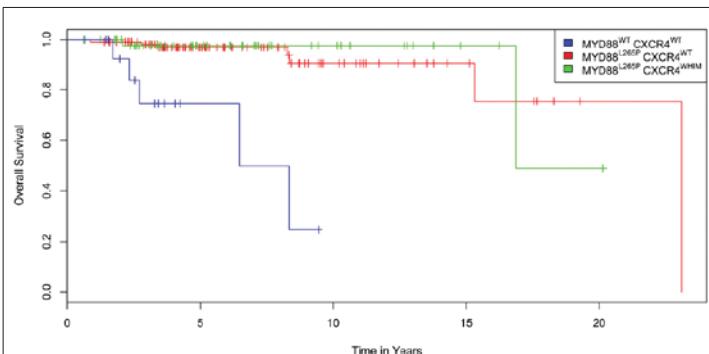
Hunter Blood 2014

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## MYD88 and CXCR4 mutations

Genomic abnormalities		MYD88	
		Mutant	Wild-type
CXCR4	Mutant	30%	-----
	Wild-type	60%	10%



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Treon et al. Blood 2014

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The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Ibrutinib in Previously Treated Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia

Steven P. Treon, M.D., Ph.D., Christina K. Tripsas, M.A., Kirsten Meid, M.P.H., Diane Warren, B.S., Gaurav Varma, M.S.P.H., Rebecca Green, B.S., Kimon V. Argyropoulos, M.D., Guang Yang, Ph.D., Yang Cao, M.D., Lian Xu, M.S., Christopher J. Patterson, M.S., Scott Rodig, M.D., Ph.D., James L. Zehnder, M.D., Jon C. Aster, M.D., Ph.D., Nancy Lee Harris, M.D., Sandra Kanar, M.S., Irene Ghobrial, M.D., Jorge J. Castillo, M.D., Jacob P. Laubach, M.D., Zachary R. Hunter, Ph.D., Zeena Salman, B.A., Jianling Li, M.S., Mei Cheng, Ph.D., Fong Clow, Sc.D., Thorsten Graef, M.D., M. Lia Palomba, M.D., and Ranjana H. Advani, M.D.

Treon NEJM 2015



## Ibrutinib in previously treated WM

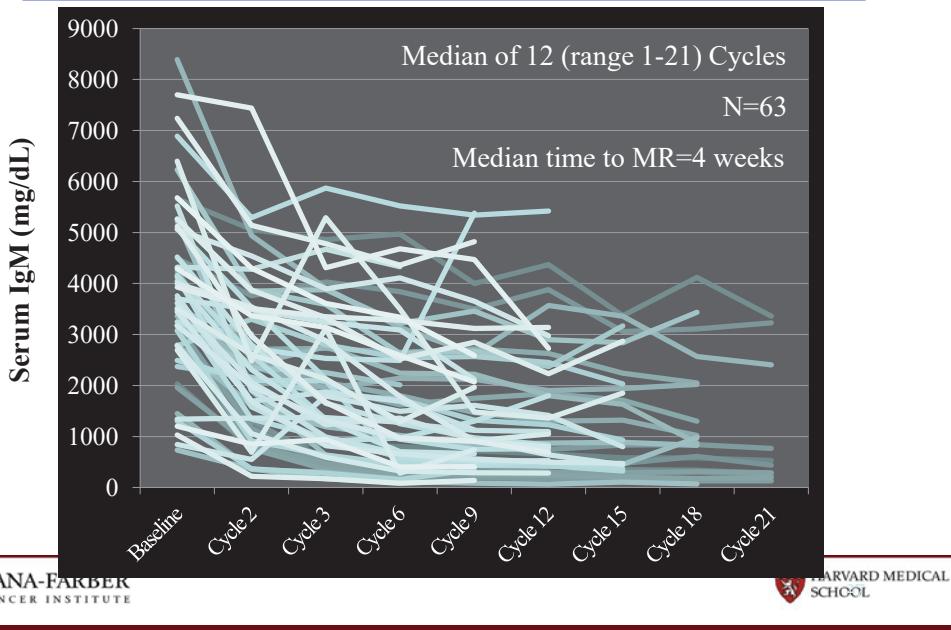
	Median	Range
Age (yrs)	63	44-86
Male/Female	48/15	N/A
Prior therapies	2	1-8
Hemoglobin (mg/dL)	10.5	8.2-13.8
Serum IgM (mg/dL)	3,610	735-8,390
B <sub>2</sub> M (mg/dL)	3.9	1.3-14.2
BM Involvement (%)	70	3-95
Adenopathy >1.5 cm	37 (58.7%)	N/A
Splenomegaly >15 cm	7 (11.1%)	N/A

Treon NEJM 2015



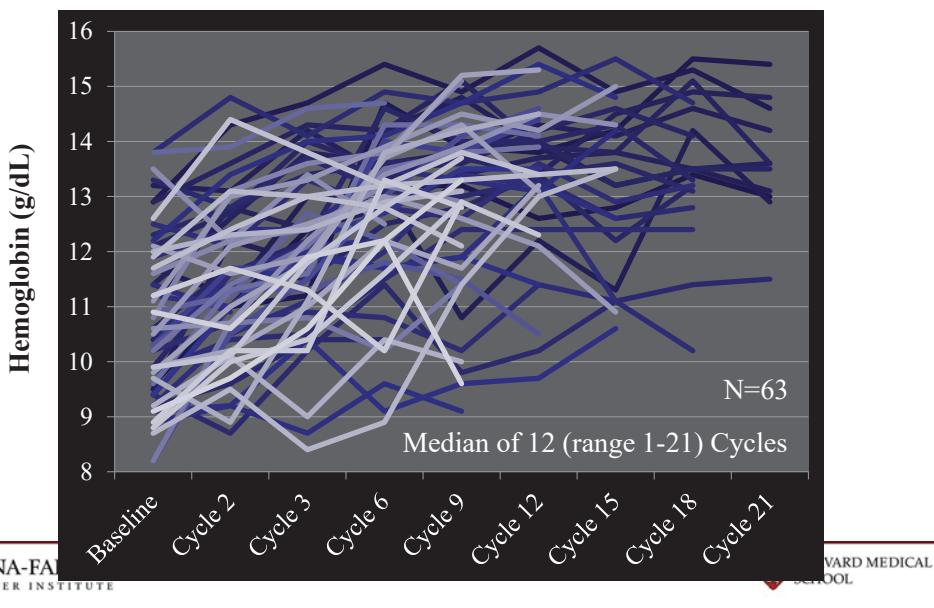
## Serial Serum IgM Levels Following Ibrutinib

Best IgM Response: 3,610 to 915 mg/dL; p<0.0001



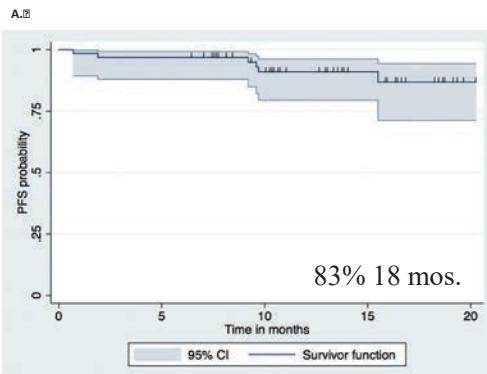
## Serial Hemoglobin Levels Following Ibrutinib

Best Hemoglobin Response: 10.5 to 13.5; p<0.0001

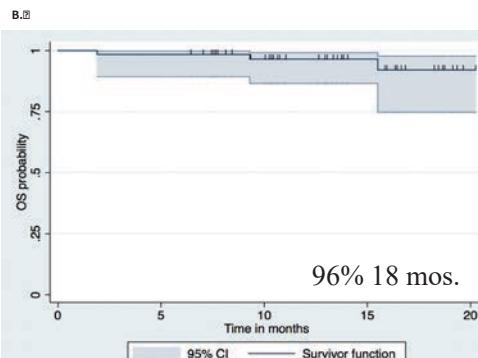


## Progression-free and overall survival

PFS



OS



Treon NEJM 2015

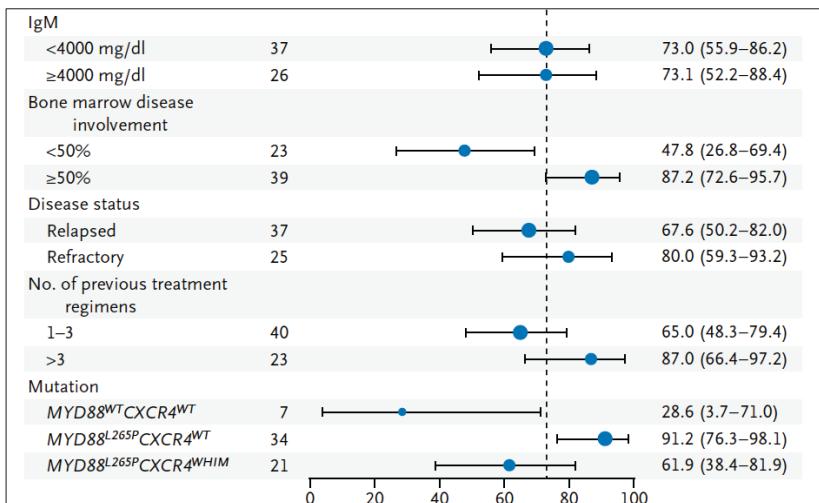


B

Subgroup	No. of Patients	Major Response Rate (95% CI)
All patients	63	73.0 (60.3–83.4)
Age		
<65 yr	32	71.9 (53.3–86.3)
≥65 yr	31	74.2 (55.4–88.1)
ECOG score at baseline		
0	47	74.5 (59.7–86.1)
≥1	16	68.8 (41.3–89.0)
Waldenström's macroglobulinemia IPSS		
Low	15	53.3 (26.6–78.7)
Intermediate	27	81.5 (61.9–93.7)
High	21	76.2 (52.8–91.8)
β <sub>2</sub> -microglobulin		
≤3 mg/liter	18	55.6 (30.8–78.5)
>3 mg/liter	43	79.1 (64.0–90.0)
Hemoglobin level		
≤11 g/dl	38	86.8 (71.9–95.6)
>11 g/dl	25	52.0 (31.3–72.2)

Treon NEJM 2015





Treon NEJM 2015



## FDA News Release

### FDA expands approved use of Imbruvica for rare form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma

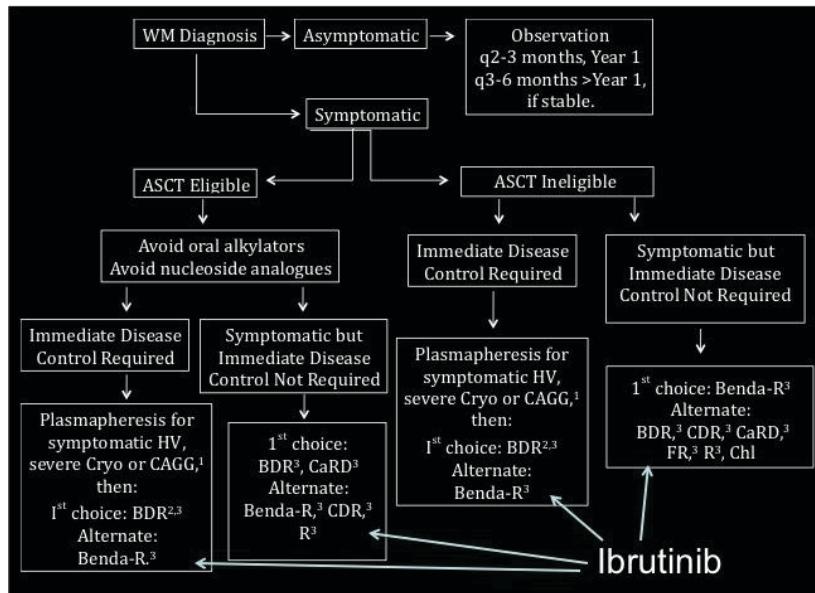
*First drug approved to treat Waldenström's macroglobulinemia*

**For Immediate Release**

January 29, 2015



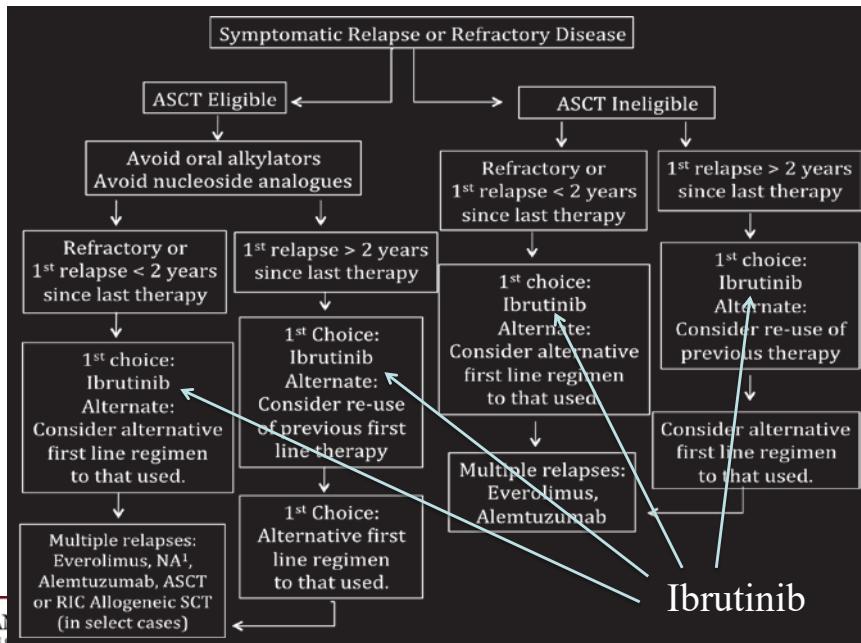
# Frontline Treatment Approach to WM



DANA-FARBER  
CANCER INSTITUTE

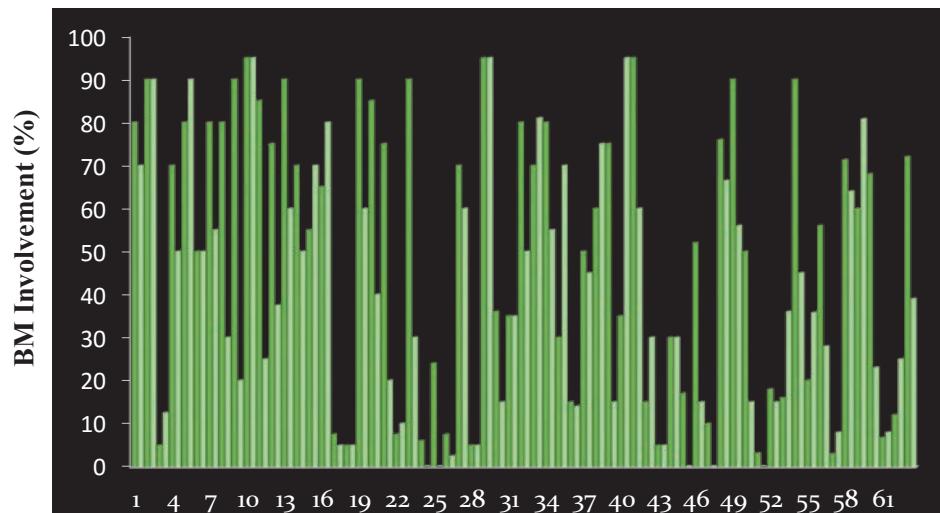
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

## **Relapsed/Refractory Treatment Approach to WM**



## Bone Marrow Disease Burden following Ibrutinib

At Best Response 60% to 30%; p< 0.001



DANA-FARBER  
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## Ibrutinib Related Adverse Events

### Early

- Anemia
- Neutropenia
- Thrombocytopenia
- Rash
- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Arthralgias

### Delayed

- Increased risk of bleeding
- Atrial fibrillation
- Hypertension

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## MYD88 and CXCR4 mutational status and responses to ibrutinib

	MYD88 <sup>L265P</sup> CXCR4 <sup>WT</sup>	MYD88 <sup>L265P</sup> CXCR4 <sup>WHIM</sup>	MYD88 <sup>WT</sup> CXCR4 <sup>WT</sup>	p-value
N=	34	21	7	
Overall RR	100%	80.9%	57.1%	<0.01
Major RR	88.2%	57.1%	28.6%	<0.01

Treon NEJM 2015

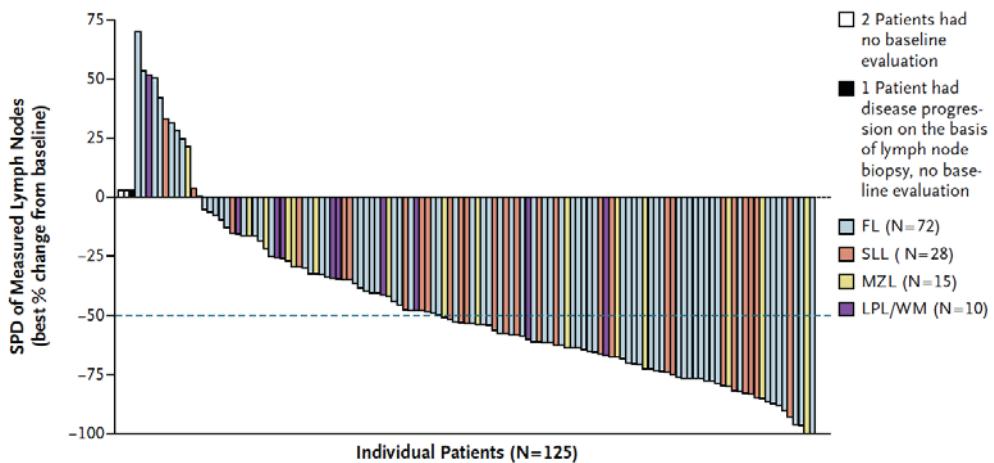


## Novel pathways: novel agents

- MYD88 mutations signals through
  - BTK – ibrutinib
  - PI3K – idelalisib
  - BCL2 – venetoclax
  - IRAK1/4 – IRAK1/4 inhibitors
- MYD88 homodimerizes to signal
  - MYD88 binding inhibitor



## PI3K $\delta$ Inhibition by Idelalisib in Patients with Relapsed Indolent Lymphoma



Gopal et al. NEJM 2013



## Responses to the anti-BCL2 agent ABT-199 in previously treated NHL Patients

Histology	Overall Response (CR + PR)	Complete Response n (%)	Partial Response n (%)	Stable Disease n (%)	Progressive Disease n (%)
Total (n=33)	53%	3/36 (8)	16/36 (44)	9/36 (25)	7/36 (19)
MCL (n=11)*	82%	1/11 (9)	8/11 (73)	-	1/11 (9)
FL (n=11)	27%	-	3/11 (27)	8/11 (73)	-
DLBCL (n=8)	38%	1/8 (13)	2/8 (25)	1/8 (13)	4/8 (50)
WM (n=3)	100%	1/3 (33)	2/3 (67)	-	-
MZL (n=2)	50%	-	1/2 (50)	-	1/2 (50)
MM (n=1)	-	-	-	-	1/1 (100)

Davids, ASH 2013



## Summary

- MYD88 L265P is present >90% of WM patients and triggers activation of BTK in WM cells.
- CXCR4 mutations are present in 30-40% of WM patients, and might confer resistance to ibrutinib.
- The oral BTK inhibitor ibrutinib is safe, effective and approved to treat patients with symptomatic WM.
- PI3K inhibitors, CXCR4 inhibitors, MYD88 blockers, BCL2 inhibitors to enter clinical trials.



## Saad Zafar Usmani, MD, FACP

Dr. Usmani is the Director of Plasma Cell Disorder program and the Director of Clinical Research in Hematologic Malignancies at the Levine Cancer Institute/Carolinas Healthcare System in July 2013. He is an internationally recognized clinical and translational researcher focused on plasma cell disorders in general, and high-risk multiple myeloma in specific. He is a specialist in Hematology, Medical Oncology and Bone Marrow Transplantation. He also holds an academic appointment as Clinical Professor of Medicine at the UNC School of Medicine. He has research numerous research funding from the NCI, IMF, MMRF and other foundations. Dr. Usmani received his medical education at Allama Iqbal Medical College Lahore, Pakistan. He completed a residency in Internal Medicine at Sinai-Grace Hospital/Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan, and a fellowship in Hematology & Oncology at the University of Connecticut Health Center in Farmington, Connecticut.

Prior to joining Levine Cancer Institute, Dr. Usmani was an Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences in Little Rock, AR where he served as the Director of Developmental Therapeutics at the Myeloma Institute for Research & Therapy. He is a member of the International Myeloma Working Group, the SWOG Myeloma Committee, the American Society of Hematology, the American Society of Clinical Oncology and the American Society of Bone Marrow Transplantation. He is also serving on the ASCO Scientific Committee on Lymphoma and Plasma Cell Disorders, the ASH Committee on Plasma Cell Neoplasia, and the NCI Myeloma Steering Committee. He is on the editorial review board of numerous medical journals, has authored/co-authored over 80 peer-reviewed manuscripts, and over 100 abstracts at national and international meetings.

# Current Management of Amyloidosis and POEMS

**Saad Usmani, MD FACP**

Director, Plasma Cell Disorders program

Director, Clinical Research

Department of Hematologic Oncology & Blood Disorders

Clinical Professor of Medicine, UNC School of Medicine



Levine Cancer Institute

## Overview

- Systemic AL Amyloidosis
  - Diagnosis
  - Pathogenesis
  - Treatment
- POEMS
  - Diagnosis
  - Pathogenesis
  - Treatment

## What is Amyloidosis?

- An uncommon disorder in which proteins change conformation, aggregate, and form fibrils that infiltrate tissues, leading to organ failure.
- Rudolph Virchow in 1854 adopted the term "amyloid" to refer to tissue deposits of material that stained in a similar manner to cellulose when exposed to iodine
- Amyloidosis is a generic term that refers to the extracellular tissue deposition of fibrils composed of low molecular weight subunits (most of which are in the molecular weight range of 5 to 25 kD) of a variety of proteins.
- At least 25 different human protein precursors of amyloid fibrils are now known.

## Types of Amyloidosis

### • Primary (Systemic AL Amyloidosis)

- Plasma cell dyscrasia leading to overproduction of Immunoglobulin light chains
- Clinical evidence of cardiac involvement occurs in **up to 50 percent** of patients

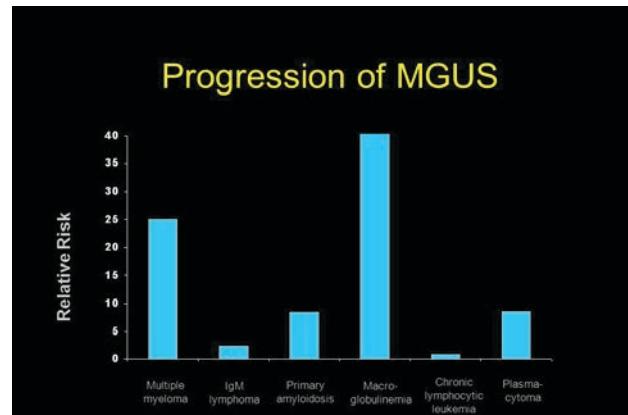
### • Secondary (AA amyloidosis)

- Deposition of fragments of serum amyloid A protein, an acute phase reactant
- Associated with chronic inflammatory disorders (eg RA).
- Almost never produces clinically apparent heart disease (< 5%)

### • Senile / Hereditary Amyloidosis

- Transthyretin deposits (TTR gene mutations)
- + Cardiac involvement, but much slower time course than AL

## MGUS leads to Systemic AL Amyloidosis

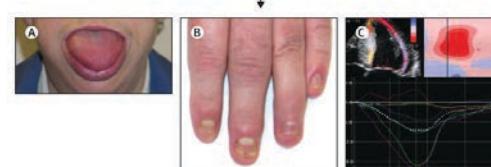


Kyle R et al. NEJM 2002

## Clinical Presentation

**Clinical features raising suspicion of amyloidosis**

- Eye orbital pain
- Macroglossia (A)
- Nail dystrophy (B)
- Monoclonal protein and diastolic heart failure with preserved apical systolic function and "bull's-eye" on 2D strain imaging (C); thick-walled heart with low-voltage ECG, monoclonal protein and albuminuria, peripheral and autonomic neuropathy, and family history



**Baseline tests of organ function**

- Serum creatinine
- eGFR
- 24 h proteinuria
- FGF-23
- Liver function tests
- Clotting
- ECG
- NT-proBNP
- Troponin T/I

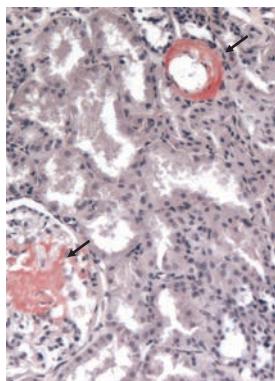
**Confirmation of diagnosis**

- Tissue biopsy or abdominal fat aspiration for Congo red stain
- Fiber typing with IHC, IEM, or LCMs

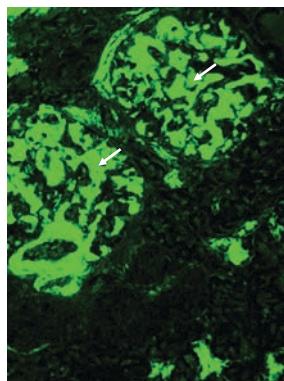
Wechalekar AD et al. Lancet 2016; 387: 2641-54

## Biopsy Features

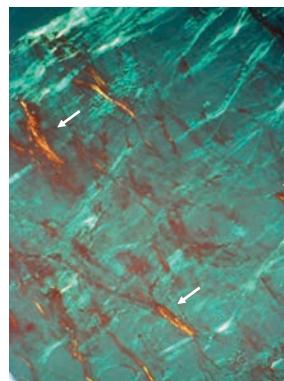
CONGO RED STAINING  
(Renal)



ELECTRONIC MICROSCOPY  
(Renal)

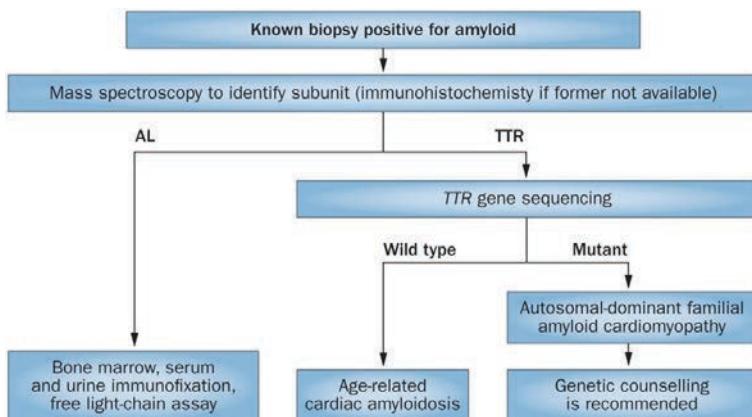


CONGO RED STAINING IN  
POLARIZED LIGHT(Fat Pad)



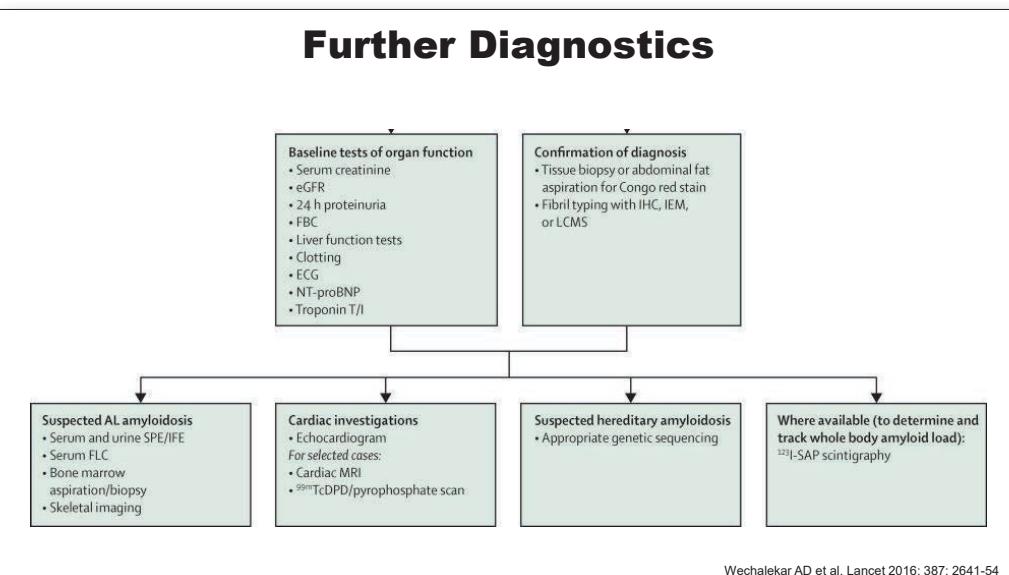
Gertz et al. JACC 2015;66:2451-66

## Determining Type of Amyloidosis is Imperative



Gertz M et al. Nat Rev Cardiol 2015;12:91-102

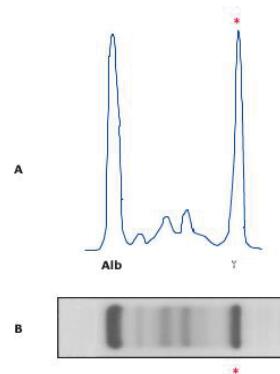
## Further Diagnostics



Wechalekar AD et al. Lancet 2016; 387: 2641-54

## Laboratory Testing Usually Reveals Monoclonal Protein

- SPEP
  - Monoclonal Lambda or Kappa Light chain spike
- Free serum light chains – lambda more common
- The presence of a serum or urine monoclonal paraprotein is suggestive of AL amyloidosis, but it alone does not firmly establish the diagnosis.
  - Pt may have senile cardiac amyloid and unrelated MGUS with these clinical findings.

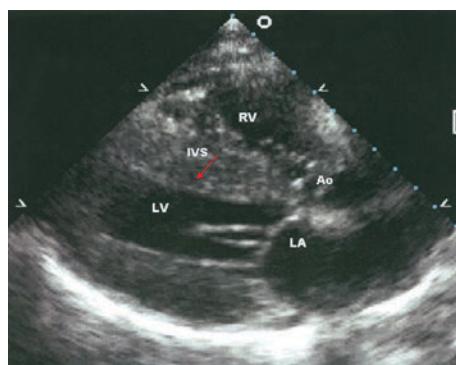


## EKG Findings

- The most common abnormality = low voltage in the limb leads
  - Occurs in approximately 50 percent of patients
- Other changes that can occur include
  - 1<sup>st</sup> degree AV block (21%)
  - atrial fibrillation or flutter (20%)
  - Non-specific intraventricular conduction delay (16%)
  - Ventricular tachycardia (5%)
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> degree AV block (3%)

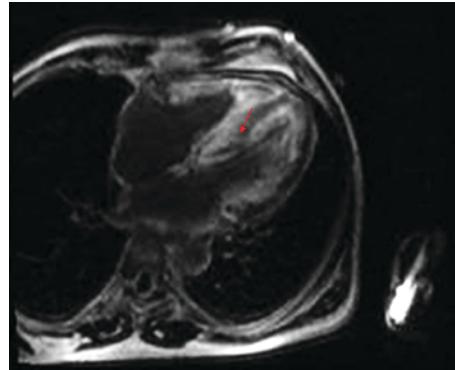
## Echocardiography

- Left ventricular wall thickening with evidence of diastolic dysfunction.
- In more advanced disease, wall thickening progresses resulting in a restrictive cardiomyopathy with a non-dilated or small LV cavity, bi-atrial enlargement
- Amyloid infiltration of the heart results in increased echogenicity.
  - "granular, sparkling" appearance of the myocardium may be seen with high quality myocardial visualization



## Cardiac MRI

- Global and sub-endocardial late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) of the myocardium – diagnostic of amyloidosis.
- Most Amyloidosis programs are utilizing for diagnostic work-up.
- Use as imaging modality of choice in someone with normal echocardiogram but high clinical suspicion for amyloid cardiomyopathy



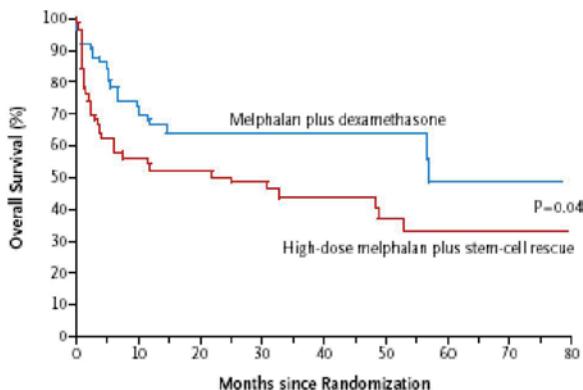
## Treatment Options

	Number of patients	Response (%)		Median progression-free survival (years*)	Median overall survival (years)
		Clonal, % of responders (% with complete response)	Organ		
<b>Standard chemotherapy</b>					
Oral melphalan-dexamethasone <sup>31,32</sup>	46	67% (33%)	48%	3.8	5.1
Cytophenamide-thalidomide-dexamethasone <sup>33</sup>	75	74% (21%)	27%	1.7	3.4
Bortezomib <sup>34</sup>	70	69% (38%)	29%	At 12 months: 75%	84%
Lenalidomide-dexamethasone <sup>35</sup>	22	41% (-)	23%	1.6	—
<b>ASCT</b>					
ASCT <sup>36</sup>	37	67% (41%)	45%	2.7	1.8
ASCT <sup>37</sup>	421	— (43%)	53%	3.4	8.4
Risk-adapted ASCT (followed by bortezomib consolidation) <sup>38</sup>	40	79% (58%)	70%	At 2 years: 69%	At 2 years: 82%
<b>Novel chemotherapy combinations</b>					
Cytophenamide-bortezomib-dexamethasone <sup>39</sup>	43	81% (65%)	46%	At 2 years: 53%	At 2 years: 98%
Cytophenamide-lenalidomide-dexamethasone <sup>40</sup>	35	60% (11%)	31%	2.4	3.1
Melphalan-lenalidomide-dexamethasone <sup>41</sup>	26	58% (23%)	50%	At 2 years: 54%	At 2 years: 81%
Pomalidomide-dexamethasone <sup>42</sup>	33	48% (3%)	15%	1.2	2.3
Ixazomib <sup>43</sup>	16	42% (8%)	—	—	—

\*Unless otherwise specified. —data not available. ASCT=autologous stem cell transplant.

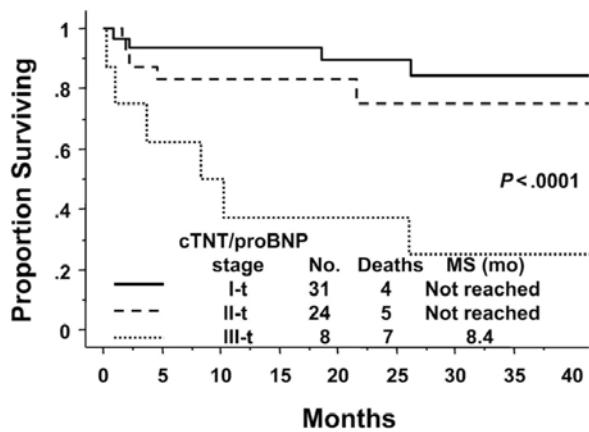
Wechalekar AD et al. Lancet 2016; 387: 2641-54

## Mel-Dex versus Mel-200 ASCT



Jaccard A et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2007;357(11):1083-1093.

## Prognostic Value of pro-BNP



Dispenzieri A et al. *Blood.* 2004;104(6):1881-1887.

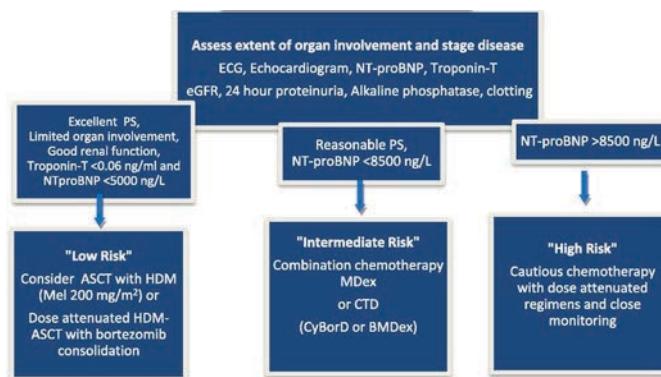
## Revised Mayo Clinic Staging System

Assigned stage	Relative proportion of patients in the primary cohort, %	Median survival, months
1 (0 points)	25	94.1
2 (1 point)	27	40.3
3 (2 points)	25	14
4 (3 points)	23	5.8

A score of 1 is assigned for each of three variables: cardiac troponin T  $\geq 0.025$  ng/ml, NT-ProBNP  $\geq 1,800$  pg/ml and dFLC  $\geq 18$  mg/dl.

Kumar S et al JCO 2012; 30:989-995.

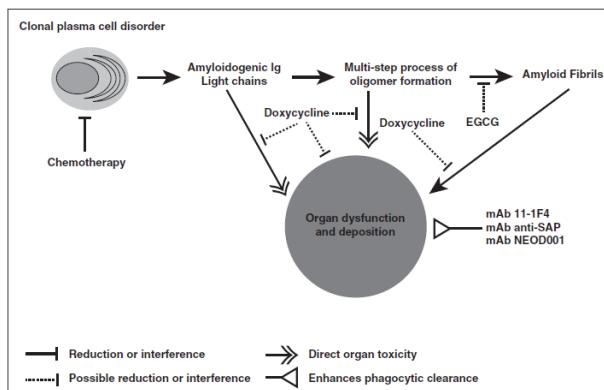
## Current Treatment Approach



## Cardiac Transplant

- The majority with cardiac AL amyloidosis have significant non-cardiac amyloidosis and are not suitable candidates for heart transplantation.
- Early cardiac transplantation did not address the underlying plasma cell dyscrasia, which later progressed in other organs and/or returned in the transplanted heart.
- Heart transplantation is followed by high-dose chemotherapy and autologous HCT within a 12-month period. Long-term follow-up data in these patients is not yet available, but several appear to have had good results

## Optimal Therapeutic Strategy = Kill Clonal PCs + Remove Amyloid Fibrils



## Anti-Amyloid Agents in Clinical Trials

Agent	Active clinical trials	Study population	Key endpoints
EGCG	Randomized phase 2 NCT02015312	Cardiac involvement ≥ very good partial remission before therapy	Change in left ventricular mass at 12 mo
EGCG	Randomized phase 2 NCT01511263	Cardiac involvement > partial remission before therapy	Cardiac response by NT-proBNP at 6 mo
Doxycycline	Phase 2 NCT0207556	Newly diagnosed AL with vital organ (heart, kidney, liver) involvement	Amyloid organ response at 1 y
mAb 11-1F4	Phase 1 NCT02245867	Relapsed refractory AL with measurable localized or vital organ involvement	Establish safety, maximum tolerated dose Assess reduction in amyloid burden
mAb anti-SAP (GSK2398852)	Phase 1 <sup>a</sup> NCT01777243	Systemic amyloidosis, multiple types	Establish safety and dose Assess reduction in amyloid burden
mAb NEOD001	Phase 1-2 <sup>a</sup> NCT01707264	Previously treated AL with persistent organ damage	Establish safety and dose Assess cardiac and renal responses
mAb NEOD001	Phase 3 NCT02312206	Newly diagnosed untreated AL with cardiac involvement, NT-proBNP between 650 and 8500 ng/L	Time to composite of all-cause mortality or cardiac hospitalization
mAb NEOD001	Randomized phase 2b NCT02632786	Previously treated AL with persistent cardiac dysfunction, NT-proBNP 650-5000 ng/L	Best cardiac response by NT-proBNP

Weiss B et al. Blood 2016

## First-in-Human Phase I/II Study of NEOD001 in Primary Amyloidosis

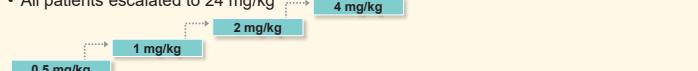
- Plasma cells overproduce light chains that misfold, aggregate and become toxic amyloid
- NEOD001 neutralizes and disaggregates circulating soluble amyloid
- NEOD001 clears deposited insoluble amyloid by inducing macrophages to phagocytose amyloid

Gertz MA et al. JCO 2016;34:1097-103

## NEOD001 Phase 1/2 Trial Design

### Multiple ascending dose (3+3)

- 27 patients with AL amyloidosis
- Prior PC directed treatment and ongoing organ dysfunction
- 7 cohorts; IV q28 days; determine MTD/RP3D
- All patients escalated to 24 mg/kg



### Expansion phase

Additional patients with cardiac, renal, and/or peripheral neuropathy involvement

<sup>†</sup>Maximum of 2500 mg per dose permitted – 24 mg/kg selected based on patient body weight

#### Primary objectives

- Evaluate the safety and tolerability of NEOD001 (NCT01707264)
- Determine MTD or recommended dose for future clinical study of NEOD001

#### Secondary objectives

- Evaluate the serum PK of NEOD001
- Assess the immunogenicity of NEOD001

#### Exploratory objective

- Evaluate organ response (eg, NT-proBNP, proteinuria)

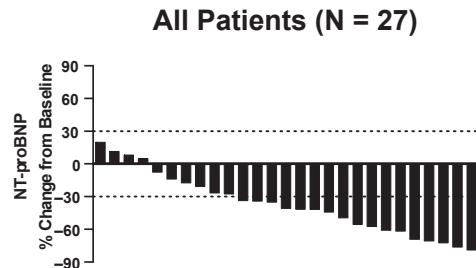
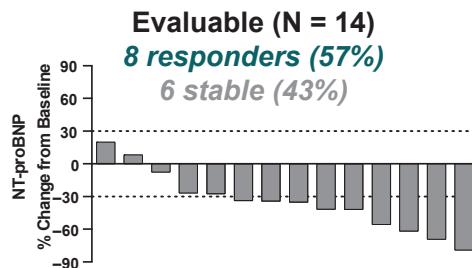
IV, intravenous; MTD, maximum tolerated dose; NT-proBNP, N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; PC, plasma cell; PK, pharmacokinetics; RP3D, recommended phase 3 dose. Gertz MA et al. JCO 2016;34:1097-103

## Patient Characteristics

Characteristic	N = 27
Median age, years (range)	60 (38-80)
Median time since initial diagnosis, years (range)	2.46 (0.7-12.9)
Median no. previous regimens (range)	2.0 (1-7)
No. organ systems involved, n (%)	
1	9 (33)
2	9 (33)
≥3	9 (33)
Median time since last plasma cell directed treatment, months (range)	5.4 (1.1-39.8)

Data current as of February 28, 2015

## Cardiac Biomarker Response Best Response Analysis



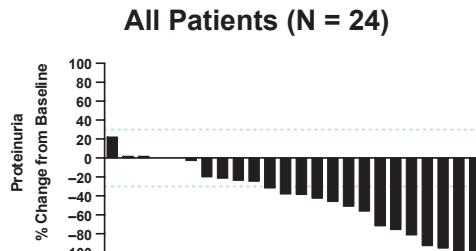
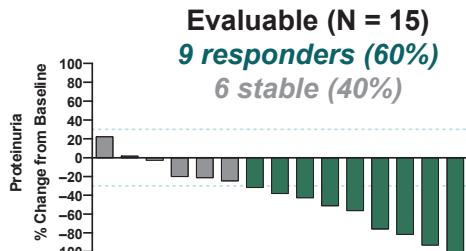
For patients with baseline NT-proBNP  $\geq 650$  pg/mL without progressive renal dysfunction

- **Response:** >30% and 300 pg/mL decrease in NT-proBNP
- **Progression:** >30% and 300 pg/mL increase in NT-proBNP
- **Stable disease:** neither response nor progression

Comenzo R et al, 2012; Palladini et al, 2012.

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## Renal Biomarker Response Best Response Analysis



For patients with baseline proteinuria  $\geq 0.5$  g/24 hours

- **Response:** >30% decrease in proteinuria or a decrease in proteinuria to <0.5 g/24 hours in the absence of renal progression
- **Progression:** >25% worsening in eGFR
- **Stable disease:** neither response nor progression

Palladini et al. 2014.

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## Global AL Amyloidosis Study NEOD001-CL002



A Phase 3, Randomized, Multicenter, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, 2-Arm, Efficacy and Safety Study of NEOD001 Plus Standard of Care vs. Placebo Plus Standard of Care in Subjects with AL Amyloidosis

(NCT02312206)



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### Key Takeaways - Amyloidosis

- Recognize the clinical symptoms/signs.
- Thorough work-up for type of amyloidosis.
- Treatment decisions are based on performance status and degree of cardiac dysfunction.
- Targeting amyloid with immunotherapy may represent a new therapeutic platform for the treatment of patients with AL amyloidosis

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# POEMS

## Historic Perspective

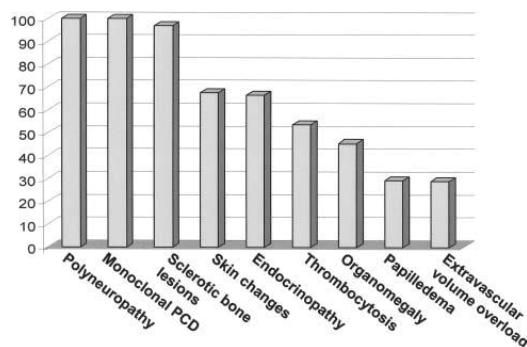
- 1956: Crow, OSM with neuritis and other ‘striking features’
- 1970s: Multiple cases, ‘striking features’ more likely in OSM than MM (*Iwashita H. Neurology 1977; 27:675-681 & Driedger H. Arch Intern Med 1979;139:892-896*)
- 1980: Bardwick, two cases, review of literature and ‘POEMS’
- 1980s. Two series of >100 pts from Japan (*Takatsuki K Jpn J Clin Oncol 1983;13:543-555 & Nakanishi T Neurology 1984;34:712-720*)

## What is POEMS?

- Also known as Crow-Fukase Syndrome, Takatsuki's Syndrome.

Peripheral neuropathy  
Organomegaly  
Endocrinopathy  
Monoclonal protein  
Skin changes

## Clinical Features – Mayo Clinic Experience



## Diagnostic Criteria

MAJOR CRITERIA	1. <i>Polyneuropathy</i> 2. <i>Monoclonal plasma cell dyscrasia (almost always λ)</i> 3. Sclerotic bone lesions 4. Castleman's disease 5. Vascular endothelial growth factor elevation
MINOR CRITERIA	6. Organomegaly (splenomegaly, hepatomegaly, or LA) 7. Extravascular volume overload (edema, pleural eff, or ascites) 8. Endocrinopathy 9. Skin changes (hyperpigmentation, hypertrichosis, glomeruloid hemangioma, plethora, acrocyanosis, flushing, white nails) 10. Papilledema 11. Thrombocytosis / polycythemia†

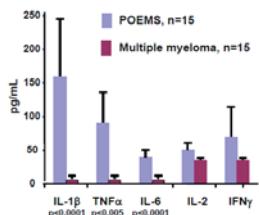
\* Polyneuropathy and monoclonal plasma cell disorder present in all patients; to make diagnosis at least one other major criterion and 1 minor criterion is required to make diagnosis

## Pathogenesis

- Nearly all cases have lambda light chain restriction.
- Often confused with Castleman's Disease due to angio-follicular LN hyperplasia.
- Bone sclerosis.
- Distinct cytokine profile.

FISH Abn	-	-	POEMS (n=27), %	MGUS, %	AL, %	MM, %
Del 13			44	25-50	33	50
t(11;14)			11	15-30	46-55	16
t(4;14)			0	2-10	0	15
17p-			7			

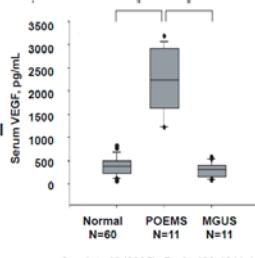
## Distinct Cytokine Profile



Gherardi et al, *Blood* 87:1458-65, 1996

- Other cytokines NOT increased:
  - IL-4, IL-10, TGF $\beta$ 1
- ↑ levels of cytokine receptors:
  - IL-1ra, sTNFR(p55&p75)

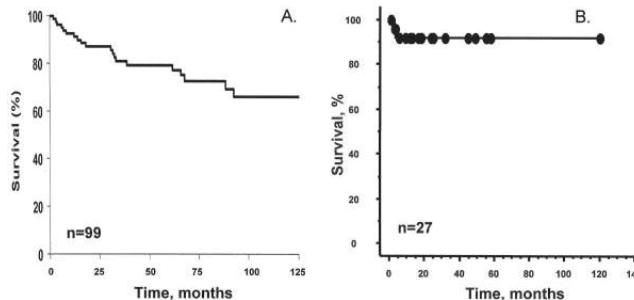
- Increased levels of VEGF in POEMS
  - Watanabe 1996; Soubrier 1997
- Angiogenesis factor
  - \*endothelial survival & proliferation
- Factor of vascular permeability



## Treatment Strategies

TREATMENT	IMPROVEMENT %
RADIATION	≥50
ALKYLATOR-BASED THERAPY	≥40
CORTICOSTEROIDS	≥15
HIGH DOSE MELPHALAN WITH STEM CELL TRANSPLANT	≥90

- A. Overall survival in 99 patients receiving conventional dose chemotherapy.  
B. After peripheral blood stem cell transplant. Published world experience including 16 Mayo patients and 11 previously reported patients.



Dispenzieri A, et al. Blood, 2003;101:2496-2506

## Experience with Novel Agents

- Case reports/series with :
  - Lenalidomide based combinations (Len-Dex, Len-Cy-Dex )
  - Bortezomib based combinations (Bor-Dex, CyBorD, etc.)
  - Bevacizumab alone or in combination with chemotherapy

## Key Takeaways - POEMS

- Make the right diagnosis.
- High dose melphalan and autologous stem transplant upfront is favored.
- Novel agents can be used as salvage therapy.

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Thank you for your attention!





## Facilitated subcutaneous immunoglobulin administration (fSC Ig): a new treatment option for patients with secondary immune deficiencies

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### ABSTRACT

The number of patients with secondary immune deficiencies (SID) is on the rise, mostly since the arrival on the market of novel targeted therapies that have increased the survival rates of patients with hematological malignancies. The recent changes in the SID landscape have brought with them new and diverse medical needs that treatments for SID management should strive to meet. In this special report, we study the opportunities provided by facilitated subcutaneous immunoglobulin administration (fSC Ig) to treat patients for whom the conventional routes (intravenous and subcutaneous) are suboptimal. Experts in the treatment of SID describe real-life cases from their daily practice, in which fSC Ig has led to reducing the burden of treatment and increasing the treatment satisfaction.

### fSC Ig in PID

The efficacy and safety of fSC Ig for infection prevention in patients with PID were evaluated in 87 patients enrolled in an open-label, phase III study. Patients received 10% IVIg for 3 months after which they were switched to fSC Ig and followed up for 14–18 months. This study showed that fSC Ig could be administered to patients with PID as a single dose infused every 3–4 weeks at rates comparable to those of IVIg. Under these conditions, the bioavailability of fSC Ig was demonstrated to be bioequivalent to that of IVIg, as per FDA guidelines. The efficacy of fSC Ig, as measured by infection rates per subject year was similar to IVIg (2.97 for fSC Ig vs. 4.51 for IVIg) and the rate of serious bacterial infection per subject year was low, well below the limit preset by FDA. In patients with PID, fSC Ig caused fewer systemic reactions than IVIg (8.3% vs. 25.0% of infusions). Local

reactions were generally mild to moderate, at a rate of 0.2 per infusion, comparable to the reported with other SC Ig preparations (Table 1). Of note, the speed of infusion was ~10 times higher than with conventional SC Ig and the mean volume per site was ~10–15 times higher than with conventional SC Ig.

The administration of 500 mL in one single site in a real-life PID patient is shown in Figure 1 (courtesy of Baxalta). While non-neutralizing antibodies to rHuPH20 were detected in 18% of patients, this did not correlate with an increased risk of adverse events or with loss of efficacy of the product. In most subjects, the antibody titers declined, despite the continuous exposure to rHuPH20. At the end of the study, 78.6% of patients preferred to continue fSC Ig, 14.3% chose to go back to IVIg, and 7.1% reverted to SC Ig. As a result, fSC Ig was approved by EMA in May 2013 and by the FDA in September 2014.

**Table 1.** General characteristics of IVIg, SC Ig, and fSC Ig.

Attribute	IVIg	SC Ig	fSC Ig
Number of infusion sites	Typically 1	Multiple sites (up to 16/month for 20% SC Ig)	Typically 1
Frequency of infusions	Generally once every 3–4 weeks (~2 h/infusion)	Generally weekly (1–2 h/infusion)	Generally once every 3–4 weeks (~2 h/infusion)
Bioavailability	100% of dose administered	~60–70% of IVIg at 1:1 dosing; requires dose adjustment in the United States	PK equivalence to IVIg at 1:1 dosing
Risk of local ADR	Lower risk relative to SC Ig	Increased risk relative to IVIg	Increased risk relative to IVIg
Peak-to-trough variation	Large	Low, leads to near constant IgG levels	Similar to SC Ig
Risk of systemic ADR	Increased risk relative to SC Ig	Lower risk relative to IVIg	Lower risk relative to IVIg; similar to SC Ig
Administration options	Requires medical supervision  Requires venous access  Can be administered in hospital or office setting	Self-administration; no medical supervision required after training  No venous access required	Self-administration; no medical supervision required after training  No venous access required  Can be administered in hospital or office setting

ADR: Adverse drug reactions; fSC Ig: facilitated subcutaneous immunoglobulin; HCP: health-care provider; IVIg: intravenous immunoglobulin; PK: pharmacokinetics; SC Ig: subcutaneous immunoglobulin.

### **fSC Ig – responding to the new treatment needs in SID**

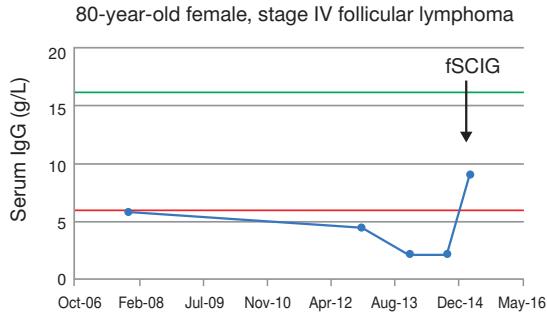
By extrapolating the results obtained in PID, fSC Ig is also indicated for the management of infections in SID, and physicians have been accumulating experience in this patient population. We present three cases, which illustrate the new opportunities provided by fSC Ig for patients with SID. These cases

are taken from the authors' own clinical experiences.

**Case 1 – Hospital-based fSC Ig a frail patient**  
Elderly patients with hematologic malignancies often suffer from multiple comorbidities and are likely to endure more serious consequences from adverse events than healthier patients. In



**Figure 1.** Administration of 500 mL fSC Ig in a 38-year-old male patient with PID. The first pane shows the patient before administration. In the second pane, 300 mL have been infused: a dispersed and large bump appears. In the third pane, the full 500 mL have been infused in one single site, resulting in a large bump well distributed over the entire abdominal area. The last pane shows the patient 24 hours after infusion: a large portion of fSC Ig has already been absorbed, within the next 24 hours the abdominal area will return to its normal state. Images reproduced with kind permission from Baxalta.



**Figure 2.** Serum IgG levels of an 80-year-old patient with stage IV follicular lymphoma. The red and green lines show the lower and upper limits of normal, respectively. After hospitalization due to infectious episodes, IVIg treatment was attempted on 2 occasions but had to be discontinued due to systemic adverse events. fSCIG (30 g every 3 weeks) was initiated in January 2015, after the fifth successive infectious episode that required hospitalization.

these patients, using IVIg can be problematic due to the relatively high rate of systemic adverse events, but also due to the need for good venous access. The case of an 80-year-old female patient with Stage IV follicular lymphoma is a good example of the opportunities offered by fSCIG in patients with SID. The patient received rituximab-based chemotherapy treatments in 2007, 2010 and 2013. As a consequence, a secondary hypogammaglobulinemia developed and led to 5 infections requiring prolonged hospital admission (Figure 2). The patient's prognosis considerably worsened with every infectious episode and resuscitation options were discussed during the last admission. In this patient, hypogammaglobulinaemia was first noted in 2013 with serum IgG levels <5 g/L. The primary team attempted IVIg administration twice, but infusion caused each time an adverse reaction severe enough to warrant discontinuation. As a consequence, IgRT was deemed not suitable for this patient. However, following clinical immunology assessment in late 2014 (when IgG levels had fallen to 2.17 g/L with concomitant low IgA and IgM), alternative approaches for IgRT were explored.

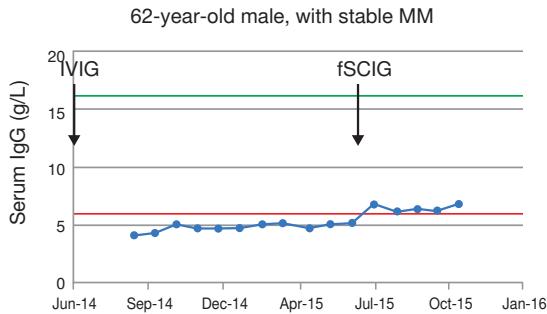
Subcutaneous administration was investigated to circumvent the patient's poor venous access and history of systemic reactions. Due to the poor dexterity and challenging social circumstances of this elderly patient, SCIG home-therapy was dismissed. Furthermore, the patient could not commit to attend a hospital day-ward for weekly SCIG infusions. fSCIG offered a practical solution to these challenges, allowing for short (90-minute), 3-weekly, 30 g subcutaneous infusions to be administered at the hospital day-ward. Since starting treatment in January 2015, the patient has not had any infection needing hospitalization, and no

adverse reactions to IgRT were reported. She has resumed her normal lifestyle and has been able to take holidays for the first time in years. The patient has been followed up for 15 months since fSCIG initiation, and is continuing therapy.

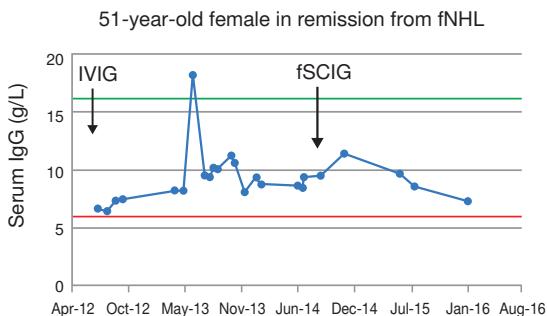
In this example, fSCIG offered a practical solution to treat a patient for whom none of the conventional administration strategies were suitable. fSCIG allowed this elderly patient with SID to prevent recurring and life-threatening infections.

### Case 2 – Home-based treatment

Patients receiving medication for chronic conditions or malignancies should avoid taking additional treatments on the same day – such as IgRT – in order to unambiguously identify the cause of potential adverse events. Therefore, patients who regularly travel to receive treatment in a hospital facility may particularly benefit from the possibility of receiving additional therapies at home. The case of a 62-year-old patient treated in Denmark is a good example of the opportunity that fSCIG provides for home-based treatment. This previously healthy male was diagnosed with MM in November 2011 and treated with chemotherapy and autologous stem cell transplantation. After disease progression in March 2014, the patient was enrolled in a study of the monoclonal antibody daratumumab. The patient had a very good response to treatment and monthly maintenance infusions were continued. This patient's serum IgG, IgA and IgM levels were low since the MM diagnosis (2.9 g/L, 0.64 mg/dL, and 0.32 mg/dL, respectively). In spring 2014, the patient was hospitalized due to a severe systemic infection of unknown primary origin. This episode triggered IgRT initiation. From then on, the patient received 20 g IVIg every 4 weeks,



**Figure 3.** Serum IgG levels of a 62-year-old patient with stable multiple myeloma. The red and green lines show respectively the lower and upper limits considered normal. IVIg therapy (20 g per month) was initiated in spring 2014, after an infectious episode that required hospitalization. The patient switched to home-based fSCIG (20 g every 4 weeks) in June 2015.



**Figure 4.** Serum IgG levels of a 51-year-old patient in remission from follicular Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. The red and green lines show the lower and upper limits of normal, respectively. IVIg therapy (40 g per month) was initiated in summer 2012, to manage chronic and recurrent infectious events. The patient switched to biweekly fSCIG (20 g every two weeks) in July 2014 and to weekly fSCIG infusions (10 g per week) in January 2015.

which maintained serum IgG levels of 5 g/L with no new infectious episodes (Figure 3). Because the patient is very active and works as a school teacher, the two monthly trips to the hospital for daratumumab maintenance and IVIg infusions were cumbersome. In June 2015, the treatment regimen was switched to 4-weekly 20 g fSCIG, which had a positive impact on the patient's health-related quality of life predominantly as a result of the decreased travel time and the ability to selfadminister fSCIG at home. The patient has been followed up for 8 months since fSCIG prescription, and is continuing therapy.

#### Case 3 - High flexibility in administration frequency

fSCIG allows the delivery of larger volumes per infusion site at faster rates compared with conventional SCIG. Full monthly doses can be administered by fSCIG at a single infusion site, once every 2–4 weeks, which is the preferred option for many patients, including the one described in case 2. However, other patients are more comfortable with more frequent

fSCIG infusions which require shorter infusion times, and which avoid the physical discomfort associated with (very) large infused volumes. This is the case of a 51-year-old female patient who was diagnosed with follicular Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (fNHL) in 2010 and is in complete remission since 2012. In summer 2012, the patient started receiving IVIg (40 g/month) as a response to recurring fever episodes of unknown origin and chronic sino-bronchitis. Because the patient lives far from the infusion facility, it was decided to replace her monthly 40 g IVIg infusion with bi-weekly self-administered 20 g fSCIG infusions in July 2014. After a few months' trial, the patient communicated to her physician her preference for weekly 10 g infusions (40 g per month) and has been self administering fSCIG according to this regimen since January 2015. Despite changes in fSCIG infusion frequency, the patient's serum IgG levels have remained stable (Figure 4). She has not required additional antibiotics, has not reported any infectious episodes and feels healthy. The patient has been followed up for 20 months since fSCIG initiation, and is continuing therapy.

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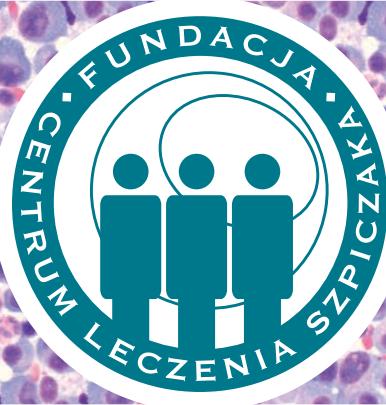
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**FUNDACJA MA STATUS  
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Fundacja Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka została założona w 2008 roku w Krakowie i od początku istnienia posiada status organizacji pożytku publicznego. Fundacja bardzo ściśle współpracuje z Katedrą Hematologii Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego Collegium Medicum oraz Polską Grupą Szpiczakową PTHit.

W ciągu ostatnich kilkunastu lat zarejestrowano w szpiczaku plazmocytowym jedenaście nowych leków na świecie. Dzięki działaniom Fundacji wiele z nich jest aktualnie dostępnych w Polsce. Pomyśłodawcą stworzenia Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka jest dr med. Artur Jurczyszyn, prezes Zarządu Fundacji i adiunkt w Katedrze Hematologii UJ CM. Fundacja Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka aktywnie wspiera chorych, pomaga w zdobyciu nowoczesnych leków, wspomaga w zakupie sprzętu medycznego Szpital Uniwersytecki w Krakowie. Fundacja organizuje cyklicznie spotkania naukowe oraz konferencje międzynarodowe dla lekarzy i pacjentów oraz działa w sferze promocji i ochrony zdrowia. Fundacja od 8 lat prowadzi stronę internetową [www.szpiczak.org](http://www.szpiczak.org), gdzie są zawarte aktualne dane na temat diagnostyki i terapii szpiczaka. Fundacja wydała pięć tomów monografii: *Szpiczak mnogi – kompleksowa diagnostyka i terapia*, *Szpiczak mnogi – wybrane zagadnienia*, *Szpiczak mnogi – przypadki kliniczne*, *Szpiczak mnogi – poradnik dla pacjentów*, *Kuchnia i medycyna XXI wieku – żywienie w przebiegu nowotworów* pod redakcją A. Jurczyszyna i A.B. Skotnickiego. Współautorami są wybitni specjaliści z różnych ośrodków klinicznych z kraju i zagranicy.

Na zaproszenie Fundacji z wykładami przybyli do Krakowa m. in.: prof. Robert Kyle, prof. Pieter Sonneveld, prof. Paul Richardson, prof. David H. Vesole, prof. Ruben Niesvizky, prof. Giampaolo Merlini, prof. Enrique Ocio, prof. Evangelos Terpos, prof. Xavier Leleu, prof. Shaji Kumar, prof. Jerzy Hołowiecki, prof. Roman Hajek, prof. Zbigniew Janeczko, prof. Krzysztof J. Filipiak, prof. Jan Maciej Zaucha, ks. dr Jacek Prusak, dr Jacek Czepiel, prof. Barbara Pieńkowska-Grela, prof. Marcin Majka, prof. Krzysztof Krzemieniecki, dr Alex Legg, dr Bogdan Małkowski, doc. Robert Chrzan, dr Grzegorz Rymkiewicz, dr Grzegorz Charliński, dr Paweł Grzesiowski, prof. Morie A. Gertz, prof. Ashraf Badros, prof. Tomasz Klupa, doc. Ryszard Czepko, prof. Anetta Undas, dr Krystyna Gałązka, dr Krzysztof Małecki, prof. Steven Treon, prof. Jens Hillengass, prof. Irene Ghobrial, prof. Ashutosh Wechalekar, prof. Robert Orłowski, prof. Heinz Ludwig, prof. Jo Caers oraz inni.

Stworzenie interdyscyplinarnego Centrum Leczenia Szpiczaka, Amyloidozy i innych Dyskrasji Plazmocytowych już niedługo może być faktem, a jest uzależnione od wsparcia ludzi dobrej woli i wielkiego serca. Fundacja wspiera każde działania prowadzące do optymalizacji terapii chorych na szpiczaka oraz dąży do osiągnięcia jak najlepszych wyników leczenia w Polsce.

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Myeloma Treatment Foundation was established in Cracow in 2008. Its activity is focused on helping individuals in need and organizing training meetings for clinicians, patients and people interested in modern diagnosis and treatment of multiple myeloma. In 2009, the Foundation was granted the status of a public benefit organization. It funds medical equipment, laboratory reagents, supports patients, helps in the acquisition of state-of-the-art medications, awards scholarships for youth and students. The Foundation also works in the field of health promotion and protection.

In the last five years, the Foundation published four-volume monograph: *Multiple myeloma – a comprehensive diagnosis and therapy*, *Multiple myeloma – selected issues*, *Multiple myeloma – case examples* and *Multiple myeloma – a guide for patients*, edited by A. Jurczyszyn and A.B. Skotnicki. The co-authors of these publications are outstanding specialists from various clinical centers in Poland and abroad. In 2015, the Foundation published *Cooking and Medicine in 21st Century* – a guide to nutrition in the cancer.

The establishment of Center for Myeloma, Amyloidosis, and other Plasma Cell Dyscrasias Treatment may soon become a reality, but it depends on further help and support from people of good will and with big hearts. Goals and plans of the Foundation has been supported by: prof. Robert Kyle, prof. Pieter Sonneveld, prof. Paul Richardson, prof. David H. Vesole, prof. Ruben Niesvizky, prof. Giampaolo Merlini, prof. Enrique Ocio, prof. Evangelos Terpos, prof. Xavier Leleu, prof. Shaji Kumar, prof. Jerzy Hołowiecki, prof. Roman Hajek, prof. Zbigniew Janeckzo, prof. Krzysztof J. Filipiak, prof. Jan Maciej Zaucha, ks. Dr. Jacek Prusak, dr. Jacek Czepiel, prof. Barbara Pieńkowska-Grela, prof. Marcin Majka, prof. Krzysztof Krzemieniecki, dr. Alex Legg, dr. Bogdan Małkowski, doc. Robert Chrzan, dr. Grzegorz Rymkiewicz, dr. Grzegorz Charliński, dr. Paweł Grzesiowski, prof. Morie A. Gertz, prof. Ashraf Badros, prof. Tomasz Klupa, doc. Ryszard Czepko, prof. Anetta Undas, dr. Krystyna Gałżka, dr. Krzysztof Małecki, prof. Steven Treon, prof. Jens Hillengass, prof. Irene Ghobrial, prof. Ashutosh Wechalekar, prof. Robert Orłowski, prof. Heinz Ludwig, prof. Jo Caers and others. You are welcome to actively participate in future initiatives of the Foundation. Any help will be greatly appreciated and will take us closer to the most important goal of conducting optimal therapy and achieving excellent therapeutic outcomes in Poland.

Board of The Myeloma Treatment Center in Cracow

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